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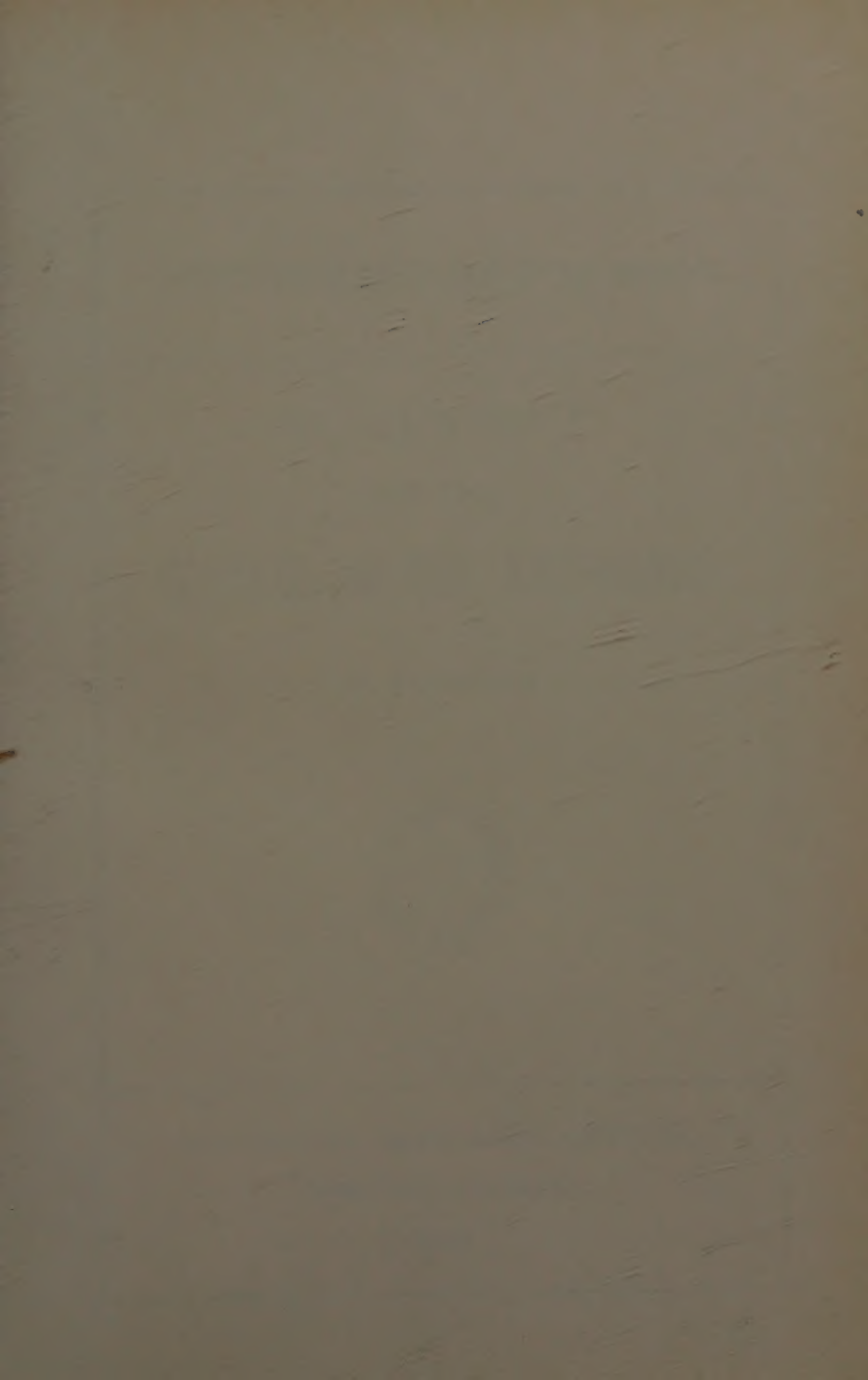
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GOVERNMENT OF FORMOSA.

REPORT  
ON THE  
CONTROL OF THE ABORIGINES  
IN FORMOSA



BUREAU OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS,  
TAIHOKU, FORMOSA.

1911



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Formosa (Government-general  
of Taiwan, 1895-1945).

Report on the control of the  
aborigines in Formosa



## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This pamphlet does not pretend to furnish a full account of the control of the aborigines in Formosa. Its purpose is simply to give, in condensed form, information of the control of the aborigines, undertaken previous to November 1909.

The present division of the aborigines in Formosa, as adopted in this report, into nine groups or tribes of the Taiyal, Bunun, Ami, Tsuou, Tsarisen, Piyuma, and Saisett, was based on earlier investigations. While the result of recent ethnological investigations, undertaken by this Bureau, tends to make it more advisable to include three groups of the Tsarisen, Piyuma, and Paiwan under one group of the Paiwan and the Saisett either under the Taiyal or the family of the Peipohuans (domesticated savages), but this classification still requires series of further researches.

**Bureau of Aboriginal Affairs,  
Government of Formosa.**

*Taihoku, Formosa.  
March 1911.*



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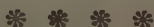
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# REPORT ON THE CONTROL OF THE ABORIGINES IN FORMOSA.



## I. GENERAL REMARKS.

The total area of the island of Formosa is 2,333 square ri (13,893 square miles), of which the territory occupied by various tribes of aborigines embraces about 1,200 square ri (7,146 square miles). The population of these aborigines is estimated at about 120,000, and is divided into 671 large and small villages. Most of the tribes are wild, and live in the mountain fastnesses. Besides these, there are semi-civilized savages known as I'ipohuans, who are living under the ordinary administration in the districts, peopled by the Formosan (Chinese).

The savages in Formosa are divided into 9 groups or tribes; the Taiyal, Saisett, Bunun, Tsou, Tsarisen, Paiwan, Piyuma, Ami, and Yami, as they are called among themselves, each differing in physical characteristics, dialects, habits and stock, and hostile one towards another.

The Taiyal tribe tattoo their faces, and for this reason they are known as the tattooed savages. Their district comprises an area of about 500 square ri (2,977 square miles) with a population of about 30,000; but on account of the advancement of the guard-line in recent years, their district is becoming gradually less. They are fierce by nature and are by far the largest and most powerful tribe of savages in the island. According to available figures,

the Ami tribe is believed to contain the largest population, but as the district inhabited by the Taiyal tribe covers such an extensive area, and is still unexplored in many parts, it may reasonably be supposed to contain a greater population than the former.

The Taiyal savages look upon head-hunting as the most glorious thing in their life; inasmuch as the human head is required on every occasion, whenever they hold any religious rite or ceremony. When a dispute occurs between the members of a tribe, the decision is given in favour of the one who first secures a human head. When a savage lad attains his majority, he is not permitted to join a company of adults until he gets a human head. In fact, head-hunting has come to be a custom amongst them which they consider to be an almost indispensable part of their existence. They not only seek the heads of Formosan and members of other tribes, as has always been their custom, but even Japanese fall under their hands.

Head-hunting is performed somewhat after the following manner:—several of the tribe equipped with rifles and provisions, approach as near as possible to the frontier and hide themselves in the jungle in proximity to a frequented path. Here, whenever an opportunity arises, they shoot passers by, or emerging out from their hidden place, they make a sudden attack on the labourers who are working near such a spot. They remain in the vicinity for a number of days, and are not satisfied until they get the much coveted trophy. The lives of those engaged in various pursuits in the frontier districts are consequently exposed to constant danger.

Naturally there exists great peril and hardship in



A TAIYAL WARRIOR.







TYPICAL TAIYAL BELLE.





TAIYAL CHILDREN.





A TAIYAL ARCHER.





A TAIYAL FAMILY,







TAIVAL WOMEN WEAVING.





MODE OF TAIYAL TATTOOING.





A TAIYAL MAN AND HIS WIFE,







A TAIYAL MAN.

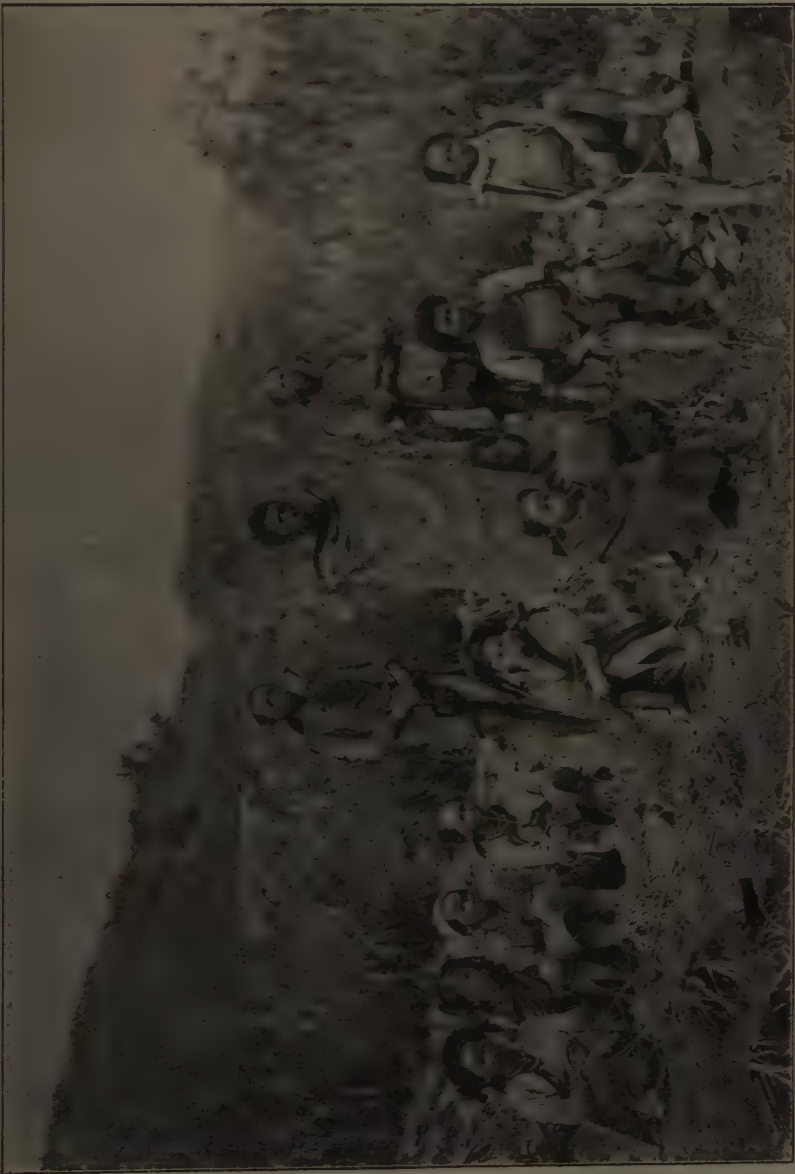
A TAIYAL WOMAN.





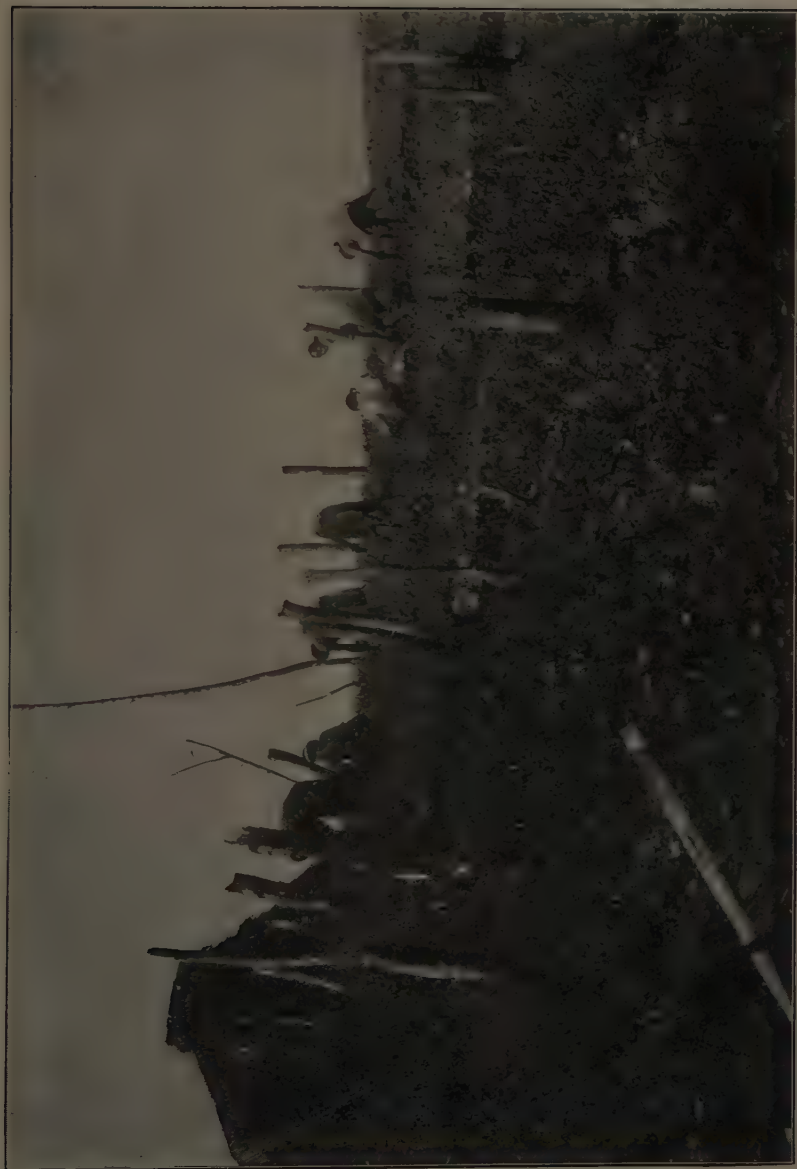
A TAIYAL HOUSE, WITH A GRANARY ON THE RIGHT.





A GROUP OF TAIYAL SAVAGES.

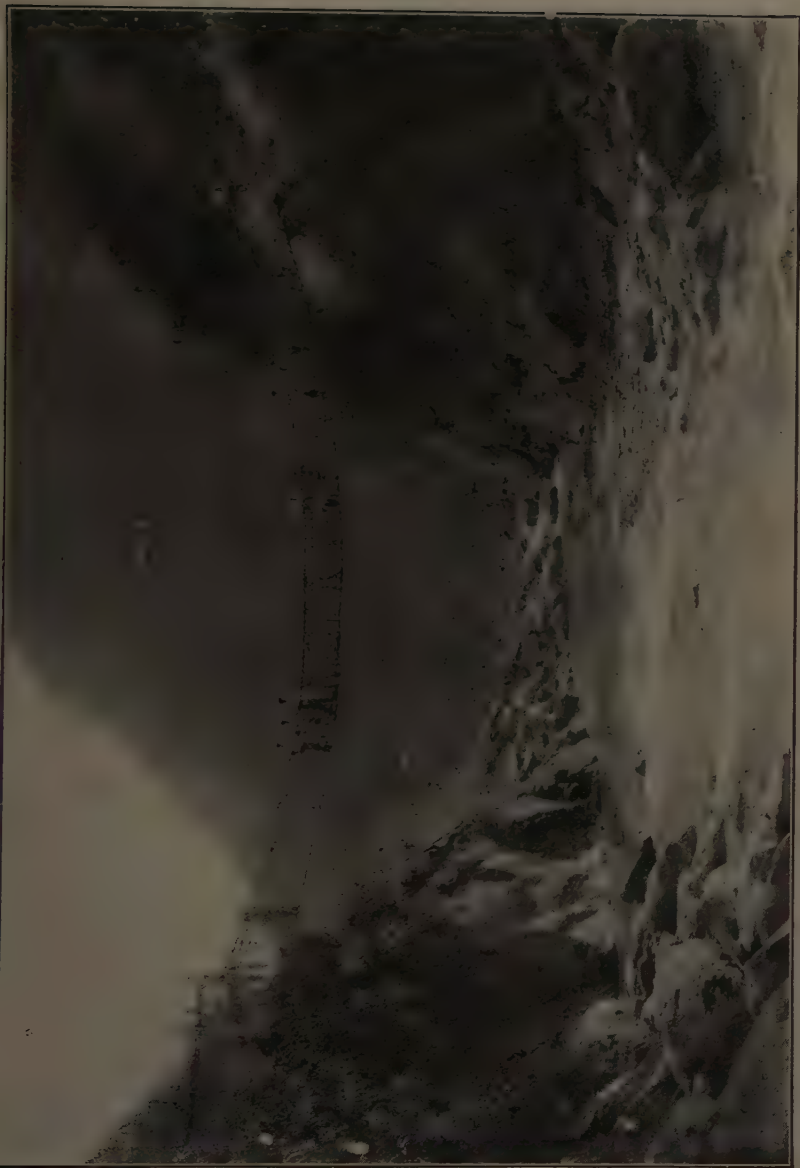




TAIVAL HILL CLEARING.







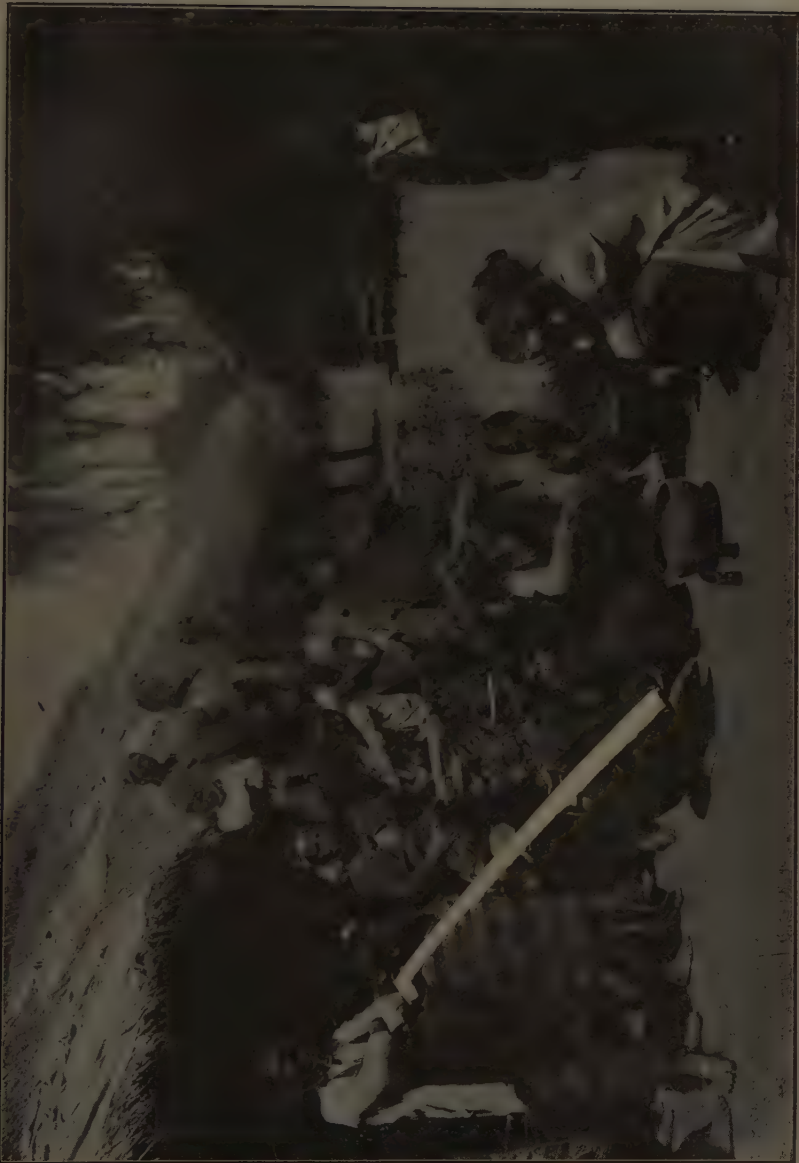
A RATTAN SUSPENSION BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED BY THE TAIYALS.





TAIYAL SKULL-SHELF.





A FEAST OF THE TAIYALS.

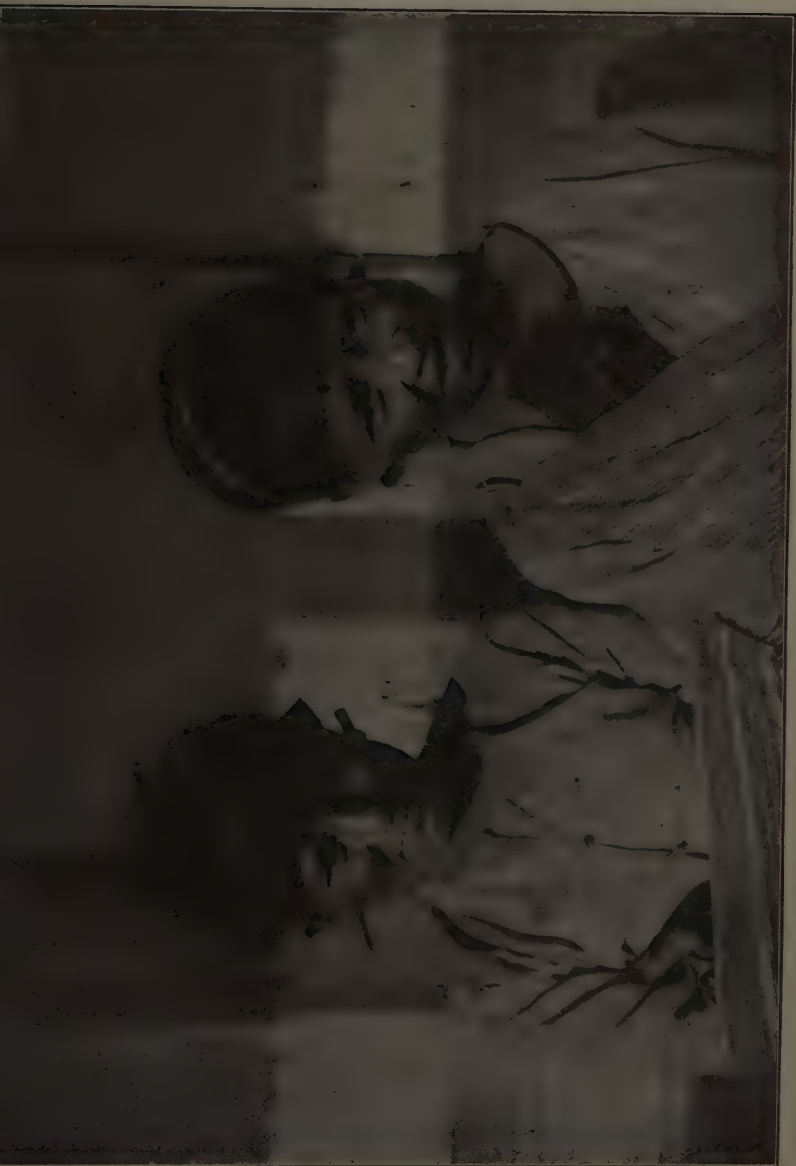




A GROUP OF TAIYAL CHILDREN.

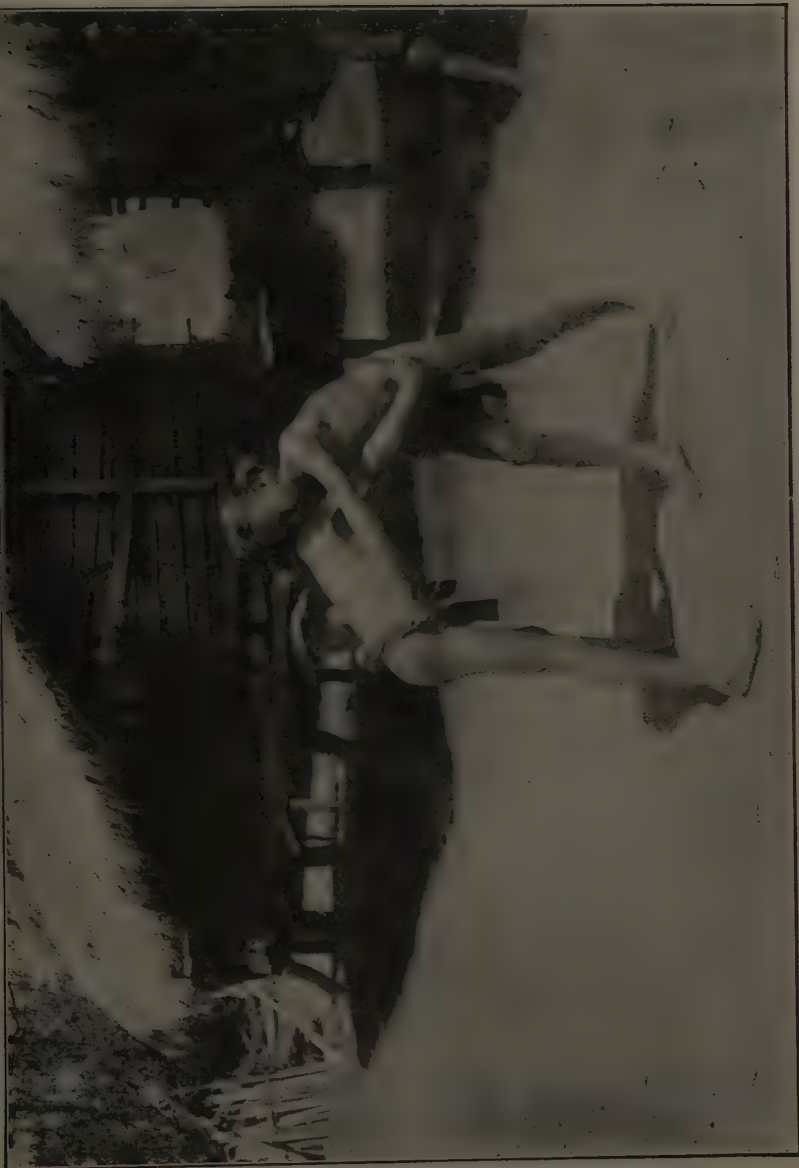






TAIYAL GIRLS.





TAIYAL BOYS WRESTLING.





A TAIVAL GIRL BEING TATTOOED.





A RATTAN BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED BY THE TAIYALS.





making a thorough exploration of the savage districts. A few of the centrally located tribes of this district never come in contact with the influence of the outside world; but according to investigation made of their neighbouring tribes, who come down to the border to barter, their number seems to be very few.

In degree of civilization, the other eight tribes are more advanced in condition. But excepting only portions of the Bunun and Tsarisen groups, who inhabit the districts at and around the foot of the Niitaka-yama (Mt. Morrison) and very often perform barbarous acts, most of them are peaceful people. They are at present engaged in agriculture, fishing, hunting, or breeding of cattle. Excepting a primitive race of the Yami, who dwell on an isolated island of Kōtō-sho or Botel Tobago, their intelligence is not low, so that by giving them proper instruction, they may become good farmers.

The savages in Formosa may roughly be divided into two tribes whose districts may be shown by drawing a line across the central mountain ranges from Horisha in the west to Karenko in the east. Those in the northern part are termed the "northern tribe" and those in the southern part of the island the "southern tribe". The Saisetts originally belonged to the northern tribe, but in recent years they have been included inside the guard-line and have made great progress towards civilization. Now the term "northern tribe" is adopted as the different name of the Taiyal group.

The territory occupied by the southern tribe, except those of the Paiwan, the Ami, and a portion of the Piyuma, is in most parts barren hill-land, and is not fitted for cultivation. Only the forests in the mountain region west

of the Niitaka-yama (Mt. Morrison), including the Ari forest, are available for timber. While on account of the ruggedness of the country inhabited by the northern tribe, the arable land is very scarce. But the land of the Taiyal is distinctly rich in forest products, especially in camphor. There is also bright prospect for the gold mining in this district. Thus the territory of the northern tribe offers prospects of great wealth.

## II. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CONTROL OF SAVAGES.

The island of Formosa was discovered by the Chinese in the later part of Sui dynasty (A.D. 581-618). For 1000 years the Chinese held sway; since it has been occupied by Dutch and Spanish, respectively. Then it passed into the control of the Koxinga family. Subsequently, back into the hands of China, in whose possession it remained for about 200 years. It is now 15 years since it passed into the possession of Japan.

During these various periods the aborigines were continuously pressed by foreign peoples. In accordance with their varying contacts with foreigners, there has been more or less difference in the character of the civilizing influences upon various tribes. With some tribes original customs and habits have remained intact during the whole time. Thus the method of control must differ accordingly. Generally there are two methods, namely, gradual development, and suppression. Even in the latter case, after suppression has been used, development must be added, while in the former case, a certain degree of force is often necessary. Thus according to circumstances importance is attached to either of the two systems. As

a rule suppression is used in dealing with the northern tribe. While the method of development is adopted in controlling the southern tribe.

In the beginning of our occupation, the methods of development and taming were applied likewise to the northern and southern tribes. And for this purpose, a number of the Bukonsho (savage station) were established in various important places in the savage districts. But the northern tribe is a wild and ferocious people, and look upon head-hunting as the highest aim in their life. Moreover, they take advantage of the natural stronghold of their territory, which prevents an invasion of the outsider, and depending on themselves for their fighting force, have always committed the most barbarous crimes. Not infrequently, under the influence of wine, after they were treated hospitably by officers in the station, they have killed some of their benefactors and carried back to their tribes the heads of such officers as trophies. Massacres have frequently been perpetrated by these savages in various places from time to time, and it was considered quite a failure to attempt to control them simply by the method of taming.

Finally, during the year 1897, with a view to suppressing the head-hunters, the old system in vogue under the Chinese regime, the organization of Aiyu (guardsmen) was reinstated. At that time the number of Aiyu was not sufficient to bring about a complete control over the aborigines. Cases of damages inflicted by the savages become more frequent. A number of Formosan villages were practically destroyed. The camphor and timber industries were greatly hampered; in consequence, the number of Aiyu was increased

in 1900, but even then force was found to be insufficient.

At that time, the supervision of these guardsmen and the control of savages, respectively, belonged to two different offices. As a result, a lack of uniformity was experienced in the direction of management. With the completion of the entire subjugation of the Formosan rebels in the island in 1902, more drastic measures were adopted towards the control of savages. All matters pertaining to savages and savage territory were transferred to the police authorities. Since then there has been gradual extension and improvement in the Aiyu system.

In the meantime damages caused by the savages have decreased by two-thirds and the number of victims has been reduced to nearly one half annually. Since 1903, there has been another decrease in the amount of damage done, and the number of victims has been reduced to about one half, as compared with those of the preceding years. As a rule the officers and men in the guard-line are the greatest sufferers from the attacks, few of the common people being affected. In course of time, villages once dilapidated have gradually been restored to their former prosperity. The cultivation of new farms and paddy fields, and the camphor and timber industries began to thrive again in the districts, formerly occupied by the savages. The profits obtained under the new condition may easily be estimated considering the increase of the rice crop alone in these districts.

Barter is limited to certain tribes who have been permitted since the beginning of our occupation to engage so; or to those who might furnish to the authorities reports regarding various tribal affairs. In every case it is permitted only on the condition that they will obey the



A YAMI MAN (Batek Tagbo).





YAMI WOMEN, BOTEL TOBAGO.

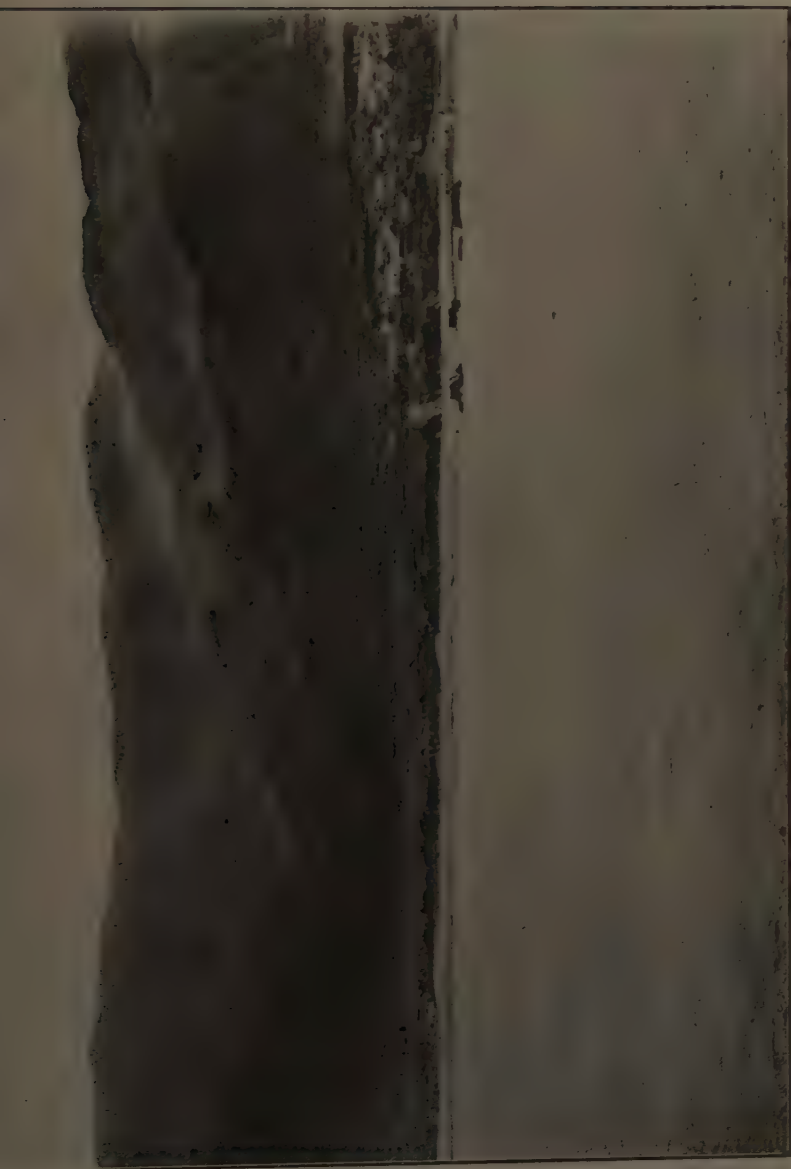






A YAMI WOMAN (Botel\_Tobago).





A VIEW OF YAMI VILLAGE, BOTEL TOBAGO.





A GROUP OF THE YAMI ABORIGINES, BOTEL TOBAGO.





A YAMI VILLAGE, BOTEL TOBAGO.







HOUSES OF THE YAMI, BOTEL TOBAGO.





A YAMI VILLAGE (Botet Tobago).



instructions of the authorities. In exchange for various forest products and game brought down by the savages, the articles necessary for their existence, excluding such prohibitive articles as arms and ammunitions, are supplied them. But in case they disobey the commands of the authorities, or it is considered necessary to give them privations for the purpose of punishment, the supply of such articles is stopped. This step is looked upon as the most effective means for gaining control of the savages. Hence it has been adopted in various districts from time to time.

Agricultural implements and seeds are given to the savages, who become obedient to the authorities. Their sick are attended and medicine supplied them. Thus, whenever it is possible, kind treatment and conciliatory methods are employed. Also their migration inside the guard-line is encouraged at every available opportunity. In recent years many of them have applied voluntarily for permission to dwell near the police station. Those now inhabiting such districts come, not infrequently, to report to the station changes about their domestic affairs. Or in case there happens any trouble among them, they bring it before an officer in the station to obtain his decision. At present many of them engage in game hunting instead of head-hunting, and are using monkey skulls in place of human heads. By applying the methods of pressure and conciliation alternately, towards them, as the circumstance demands or permits it, it is generally believed that they will advance gradually to certain degree of civilization.

Among the southern tribes, the Piyuma, the Ami, and a portion of the Paiwan tribe, living in the plains of the Taitō and Kōshun districts, have made considerable

progress towards civilization, as they came in contact with the Formosan earlier than the rest of tribes. They have already learned the advantage of permanent cultivation, and how to acquire enough means for their living. Since the beginning of our regime, the same state of tranquillity has been maintained throughout their tribes. Their territory, unlike the western half of the island, was not in the least affected during the period of disturbance, consequent upon the rising of the Formosan insurgents. Nor has their territory ever been disturbed by the arrival of a large number of strangers for the development of various industries.

Within their districts, a number of schools have been established, and agriculture is encouraged generally in every case. The result of education of savage children in these schools has been apparently successful. Already a number of graduates from the schools are holding such positions as assistant policemen or assistant teachers in the savage schools. A few successful students have taken up further course of study in higher educational institutions in Taihoku, the capital of the island, where they entered the Normal Department of the Language School, the Medical School, or the Experimental Agricultural Station.

Some of the southern tribes inhabiting the district of Pinan are more advanced in respect to agricultural knowledge than their brother tribes. They have constructed, with the aid of certain assistance given by the Government, several irrigation canals for their own paddy fields, which amount to several hundreds of Kō (Kō=2.42 acres). By this means they are now drawing a handsome income from the rice crop. Several other tribes have also followed this example. They have constructed

canals on a smaller scale to irrigate newly cultivated paddy fields. They have so much improved in their social condition that they are now becoming a class of good farmers.

To other tribes of the southern savages, the method of taming and development has not yet advanced to its full extent; for in the earlier period, our administration was occupied mostly in suppressing the Formosan rebels in the border districts. The Paiwan tribe in the Kōshun district and Tsouu savages scattered over the districts of Kagi, Toroku, and Banshoryo made a certain amount of progress, as peace has prevailed in their districts since the earliest period of our occupation, which rendered easy access to the people from the plain. But no remarkable development is yet discernible.

Since the pacification of the Formosan insurgents in the island, two expeditions have been despatched to the most barbarous tribes in the south. The first expedition was made in 1902 against the Tsarisen tribe, scattered over the mountainous districts of the Akō Prefecture. The next expedition was undertaken in January 1907 against the Bunun tribe in the Toroku district. Succeeding these expeditions, a number of police stations were established among various tribes, which number more than 100 at present. The police officers in these stations keep close observation on the daily life of the savages, or undertake various investigations from time to time. They are provided with various kind of medicines, which they distribute among the sick people. Such onerous duties as to instruct the savage children in an elementary course of Japanese language and manners has been taken up by them. The control of barter between the savages

and common people also belongs to their office. Again every step is taken to spread the knowledge of agricultural industry among them. It is necessary for the police to pay great attention to and to prevent the arrival of such prohibitive articles as guns and ammunitions among the savages, as they might turn out to be very destructive weapons in case they fall into their hands. The control of the savages under conciliatory methods has recently had its first trial in these districts.

Portions of the Bunun and Tsarisen tribes, whose villages dot the land round the foot of Niitaka-yama (Mt. Morrison), were a wild and barbarous people until they were brought under our influence. In recent years, they have become more docile, and it is expected that within a few years they may become elevated from their present primitive state.

### III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE AIYU-SEN (GUARD-LINE).

#### I. THE TERM "AIYU-SEN."

The Aiyu-sen (the guard-line) is similar to an outpost on a battle field, in which the Aiyus or the guardsmen are distributed along the whole line. Its only difference from the latter is that the guard-line itself is the main force, and has no defensive or offensive secondary lines. The term "Aiyu" has been adopted after the calling used under the Chinese regime. The Ai (Ch. Ai) meaning a pass or defile in the mountainous district. The Yu (Ch. Yong) being the irregular troops, commonly known as "braves" in China. Hence Aiyu (Ch. Ai-yong) purports to mean irregular troops stationed as a garrison in a pass or defile in the savage districts. From its literary



meaning, it is not limited as a means for the defence of the savage borders.

In the early part of the Chinese administration, when the defence of the savage districts was established in the island for the first time, the system of military settlers prevailing in the Province of Szechuan was adopted. There it was organized for the purpose of defence against the aggression of the Lolo or kindred tribes.

In Formosa, it was first known as Tun-ting (settled soldiers), subsequently as Ai-ting (garrison soldiers), and finally as Aiyu, which has become a common appellation in the island.

## 2. THE ORGANIZATION.

The origin of the Aiyu in Formosa dates back to the Chien-lung dynasty (1736-95). Then a number of the semi-civilized savages or the Peipohuans, who had rendered valuable service to the Chinese Government in connection with the suppression of the insurgents, were selected as guardsmen in the savage borders. This seems to have been the first organization of the Aiyu in the island.

In order to give encouragement, the Chinese authorities conferred on the officers and guardsmen such military ranks as were common in China as Chien-tsung (lieutenant), Pa-tsung (sergeant) and Wai-wei (corporal). For a while it worked excellently, but after a number of years, the organization became gradually slackened. Besides constant encroachment into the savage districts by the Chinese immigrants, notably by those indefatigable and industrious Hakka people, the site of guard stations was so altered as to place them far apart from the savage borders. Under such circumstances, the Chinese settlers

in these regions established the guard-line at their own expense, which resulted in much disorder of the guard system.

In the beginning of the Kuan Hsu dynasty, a complete reorganization took place. Under the new system, 5 Yings or barracks of guardsmen were established in North Formosa, 3 Yings in Central Formosa, and one Ying in the Gilan district. In addition to these a number of guardsmen were despatched to the districts of Kōshun and Taitō. The new regime remained without any rupture until the 18th year of Kuan Hsu (1892). But with a change of the Governor of Formosa in that year, it again retrograded to its former state of inefficiency.

In the meantime, there sprung up two different forces of the Aiyu, one under the Government, and the other under private control. The former was entirely supported by the Government. While the latter was again managed under two different methods. Under the first method, the expenses for the hire of the guardsmen were paid by the settlers in each district. Under the second, the duty of defending the border district was undertaken in turn by the settlers themselves. But both the Government and private Aiyus were not controlled anything like a satisfactory manner. There was always a deficiency of the required number in the Government force, or the expenses of the guardsmen were not paid under the private control. As a result there ensued various corruptions and endless complaints.

At the time of our occupation of the island in 1895, there remained nothing of the Government Aiyu, except only a portion of them in the Taichū district; and only a few of the private guardsmen in the district of

Sankakuyu in North Formosa. For the first few years, the Government was not able to attend to this special branch of administration. During this period a certain Lin in the Taichu district, who was the head of the Aiyu under the Chinese Government, still retained two barracks or forces of the guardsmen under his control. With one of these forces, he established a guard-line from Suiteiryō in the Taichu district to Shōhosha of Horisha in the Nanto district, for the purpose of protecting his properties in these districts against attack from the savages. His guardsmen, besides resisting the attacks on several occasions, also assisted the authorities in suppressing the Formosan insurgents. In appreciation of their meritorious service, the Government granted a certain allowance for their expenses. This was the first official attention paid towards the Aiyu under the Japanese administration.

At the end of 1897, there were frequent attacks from the savages in the Sinchiku and Gilan districts. After this the guard-line was established in these districts for the first time. At that time the guardsmen were called Kei-ri (patrol officer) or Kei-tei (patrol man). In the following year, a change took place in the organization of the local governments. The district of Bioritsu, which was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Shinchiku Prefecture, was placed under the Taichu Prefecture. At the same time the Keiri (patrol officers) were abolished, and in their place, were organized the guardsmen similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

With the gradual development of the camphor industry and increase of intercourse with the savage districts, the damage inflicted by the savages increased. Consequently the number of the Aiyu was increased during

the years 1899 and 1900. Also guard-lines were established in the Gilan, Shinkō, Shinchiku, Taichu, and Nanto districts, which practically surround the territory inhabited by the tattooed or northern savages. The Government and private Aiyus were respectively called by different names. The former was called Aiyu and the latter Aitei.

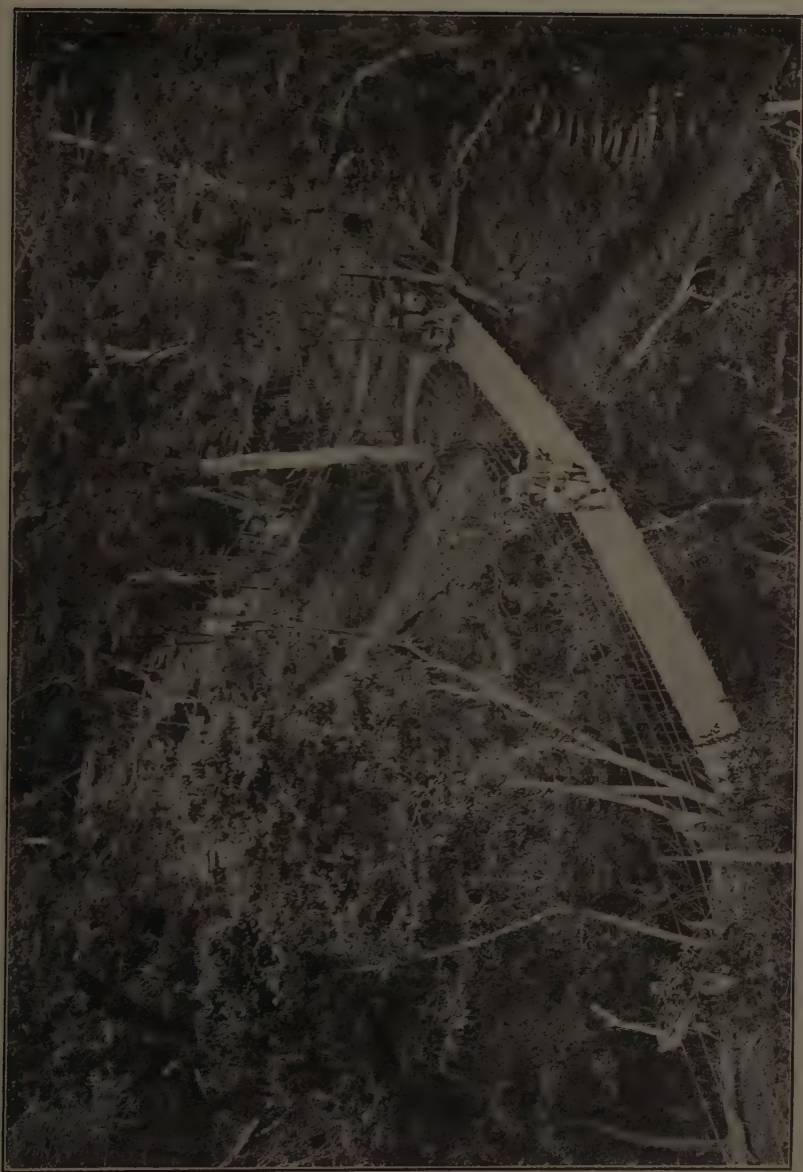
Until the occurrence of a disturbance raised by the Nanshō savages in the Shinchiku district in September 1902, the guard-line was maintained simply as the defence of the border districts, making neither advancement nor extension. With the pacification of the savage revolt, the entire control of the guardsmen was transferred to the Police Department. Subsequently the improvement of the line was set about. At the outset the savage tribe in the Bioritsu district was attacked. In this tribe a number of fugitive Formosan insurgents had concealed themselves, and instigated the savages to revolt. At the end of attack, the guard-line was extended over this district. Following this, another advancement of the line was made in several districts for the purpose of including the camphor districts inside the line, or to effect a connection of the two separate guard-lines.

The number of the superintendents of guardsmen was increased so as to establish more efficient control over the men. At the same time the system of auxiliary guardsmen, that is, a portion of their expenses being born by the Government, was abolished at the end of the 35th fiscal year (March 1903). It was considered that this system might easily become inefficient and corrupt in its management; the whole of the guardsmen now became governmental employees.



A PORTION OF THE GUARD LINE.

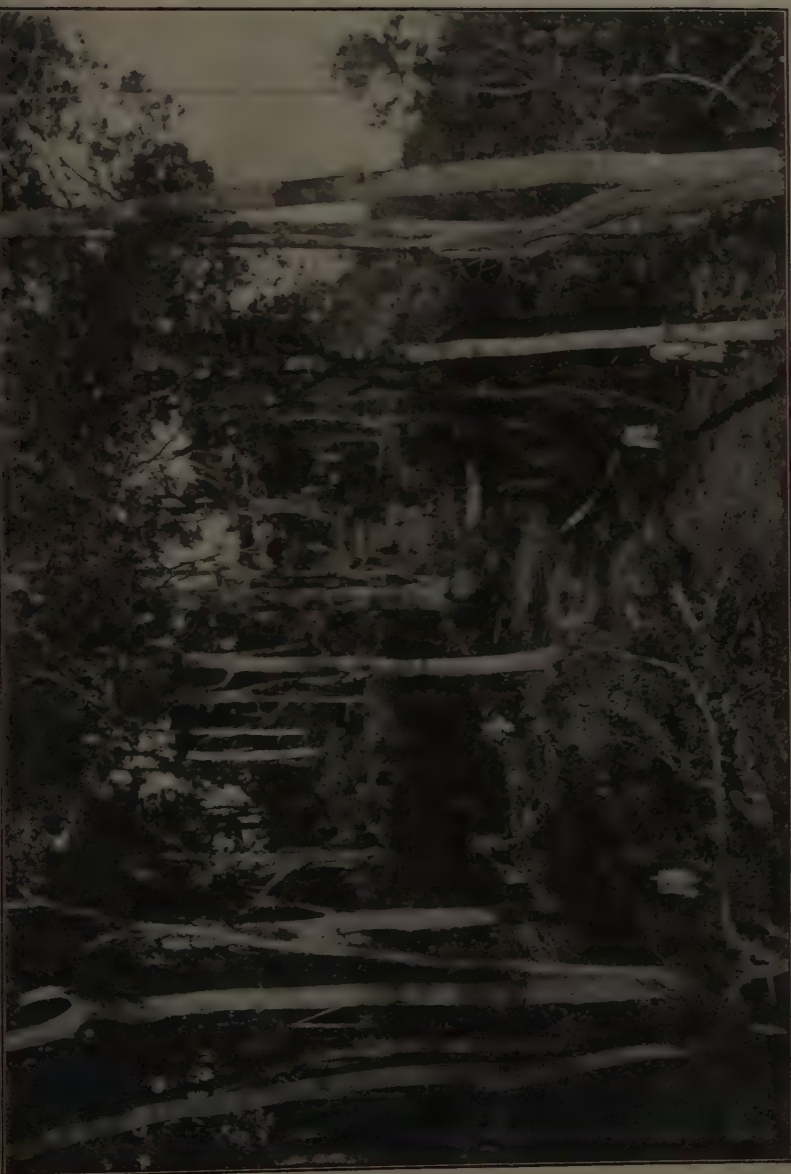




A SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN THE GUARD-LINE.







A PORTION OF THE GUARD-LINE.





A BRANCH SUPERINTENDENT STATION IN THE GUARD-LINE.



With this incorporation of control, more rigorous order and expeditious instruction were applied in the movement and management of the men. There also took place an improvement of various equipments of the defence in the border districts, which added needed strength for both defensive and offensive purposes. In the meantime, the advancement of the guard-line had been made in several places, which was successful in bringing about the development of several savage districts and the suppression of many wild tribes. During the year 1907, a new guard-line was established in the district of Karenko on the east coast, against the strongest and most powerful tribe of Taruko. This line was subsequently extended.

Portions of the Bunun and Tsarisen tribes, who live in the neighbourhood of the Niiitaka-yama (Mt. Morrison), had enjoyed for many years wild and barbarous existence. They very often inflicted brutal attacks on the people in the border districts. In order to protect themselves against these savages, the people in the districts organized a small defensive force. It was composed of 25 men, and had no established guard-houses, and was called the Riyuai, or floating guards. These men in cooperation with the Government guardsmen protected the camphor districts, or made sudden attacks on the tribes. They destroyed a number of the savage dwellings and the cultivated ground, and killed some of the savages. These prompt measures on the part of the border people disconcerted the savages and caused them no little consternation. In recent years, they have become more docile and have finally surrendered. But this method is only an exceptional one, suitable for a certain locality, and it could not be applied in every case.

### 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AIYU-SEN (GUARD-LINE).

The guard-line is established by cutting a path along the crest of mountains, the path being termed Ai-ro (guard-road). Beyond this road, out into the districts of savage tribes, the jungle is cleared for a distance of several tens of ken (ken=6 feet). Thus making it possible to detect the approach of savages and affording a good field of fire.

Guard-houses are established at strategic points on the guard-road, where the guardsmen are stationed. The Ai-ryo (guard-houses) are constructed of wood, bamboo, earth or stone, the material for which it is possible to obtain in the neighbourhood. In construction it is made impenetrable to shots, capable of resisting fire and sufficiently strong for ordinary defensive purposes. The walls of the guard-houses have loopholes and are surrounded with wooden barriers and entrenchments. In places where necessary, bamboo, wooden or wire fences are built.

Where it becomes necessary to perfect the defensive arrangements, wire-entanglements, charged with electricity, are used, or mines are sunk. These have great effect in giving an alarm of the invading savages. Grenades are very often used during the course of fighting. Telephone lines are constructed along the guard-road, and in certain important places mountain and field guns are placed. One gun is sufficient to withstand the attack of several tribes.

In case the guard-line traverses the mountain stream, it is crossed with ordinary bridges and ferry boats. But if both sides of the valley consist of precipitous cliffs with foaming rapids running underneath, it is crossed with

a peculiar suspension bridge constructed of rattans and wire. The longest of which reaches more than 400 feet in length.

#### 4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE GUARDSMEN.

Generally speaking guard-houses are established at intervals of every 3 or 4 cho (1 cho=120 yds.), that is an average of 12 or 13 houses to a ri ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles). There are generally 2 to 4 guardsmen to a house, and every fourth or fifth guard-house is designated as a branch superintendent station, where a Japanese or Formosan policeman is stationed. For every four or five branch stations there is an inspector or assistant-inspector of police, whose station is called the superintendent station. As circumstances dictate doctors and an extra number of guardsmen are assigned to the superintendent station; these are an emergency force.

In the district where barter is permitted to the savages, a barter station is attached to the superintendent's station, where officers in charge of the barter and the savage interpreter are provided.

#### 5. DUTY OF THE GUARDSMEN.

The guard-line is in reality a boundary line, separating the savage from the peaceful district. If a step is made beyond this line, it is considered as going into the enemy's country. The duty of the guardsmen is similar to that of soldiers at the front. It is their duty to protect the towns and villages near the savage border, as well as those persons whose business carries them into the savage district. Thus they are obliged to be armed day and night, and perform also the duty of an outpost. Very

often they proceed into the mountain fastnesses, for the purpose of making an investigation as to the geographical condition of the savage district. Sometimes they lie in ambush outside the line against the attack of savages, and when the savages offer an attack, the fighting may be continued for a number of days. On these occasions, more or less casualties are inflicted on the savages, while the losses on our side, very often, occur in an equal number.

Indeed there is no such instance in other parts of the Empire, as in Formosa, where fighting is carried on all the year round under more dangerous and laborious conditions.

Inspectors, assistant-inspectors, policemen and assistant-policemen (Formosan) in the guard-line are like officers and warrant officers in the army. They command and inspect by turns. The Ai-yu, like ordinary soldiers, engage in offensive and defensive duties under the command of their superior officers. When the construction of new line takes place, a number of various workmen and coolies are temporary engaged. But the repairs and cleaning of guard-houses and roads, bridges and gun-field, the construction of ramparts, sinking of mines, and the care of telephone lines belong to the province of guardsmen.

In action some of them do duty as infantry, and others as engineers and artillery men. The guardsmen, like an outpost of the army in the field, keep watch from their guard-houses day and night. Neither savages nor civilized people are allowed to pass the guard-line, without special permit. Even those savages who are allowed to communicate with the outside will be severely



punished, if they go beyond the prescribed bounds. Thus treachery or secret barter on the part of the savages is prevented.

#### 6. EMPLOYMENT OF THE GUARDSMEN.

The guardsmen are selected among the native Formosan applicants, who are between 17 and 45 years of the age and have strong and healthy constitutions. Their wages range from 7 to 15 yen per month, which are divided into several grades; the difference of each grade being 50 sen. Out of these wages the men must support themselves, but when they are engaged in expedition, or advancement in the savage district, they receive an extra allowance of 20 to 40 sen per day. Only a small number of Japanese are employed as guardsmen at present.

The guardsmen are provided with uniforms, a suit each for the winter and summer every year. In case a man falls during the performance of his duty, a sum of 100 yen is given to his family as a relief, or in case he is wounded, the actual expenses required for his medical treatment are given. And upon his recovery, an allowance of 40 to 100 yen is given to him as a consolation.

#### IV. ADVANCEMENT OF THE GUARD-LINE.

By the advancement of the guard-line, it is meant to include a certain district within the guard-line so as to develop its natural resources, or to construct new guard-line to a strategic position in order to use strong pressure on the savages. In the latter sense it often means the advancement of an already existing line.

The territory thus included within the guard-line becomes a peaceful district, where various settlers may engage in the agricultural, timber and camphor industries with greater safety. The new guard-line always acts as a great check to the savage tribes lying beyond the outside line. In other words, the advancement of the guard-line is an aggression and progression into the savage territory. This act necessarily excites a dislike among the savages, but it intends, by no means, the plundering and destruction of the district occupied by them. It is simply intended to utilize the vast undeveloped territory now held by the aborigines in the island. As the advance is made, a sufficient territory necessary for the existence of the savages will be reserved for them.

The measure of suppression of such a barbarous habit as head-hunting is a most important duty from the point of view of the administration of the island. Of late the savages understand that the words of the authorities are reliable and trustworthy, and in case they disregard the instruction, chastisement is sure to follow.

Some of the tribes have voluntarily rendered assistance in the advancement of the guard-line in order to enjoy the benefit of the Government protection by dwelling inside the bounds. But still not a few tribes offer stubborn resistance whenever such steps are undertaken. As a consequence, the advancing party encounters varied circumstances in accordance with the attitude of the savage in the vicinity of the new line.

In case consent is obtained from the savages in the district, the advancement is a most easy task. But when they assume a hostile attitude, there ensues much difficulty, making the work almost an impossibility. In



CARRYING UP A 3 INCH GUN OVER A STEEP SLOPE IN THE SAVAGE DISTRICT.





CAMP OF THE ADVANCING PARTY.





FIRST-AID STATION IN THE SAVAGE DISTRICT.







FORMOSAN COOLIES CARRYING GOODS IN THE SAVAGE DISTRICT, WHERE THE CAMPAIGN IS HELD.





TAIVAI SAVAGES SURRENDERING THEIR GUNS TO THE POLICE.



fact as soon as they offer resistance, a state of war prevails in the whole region, and the work must be pushed forth in face of a dangerous enemy.

As stated in the annexed table, the number of advancements of the guard-line in the period between 1903, when the campaign was made for the first time, and 1908 is about 70. In the table, those mentioned as "Under Conciliation" mean that the advancement was made by obtaining consent of such savages. Those enumerated as "Under Resistance" are the cases, when the advancement was carried out in defiance of the strong resistance of the savages.

In the following chapters a brief description will be given of the difficulty attending the advancement of a line, the organization of the party and particulars of a few of the prominent campaigns made under conciliatory terms, and hostile conditions, respectively.

#### I. DIFFICULTY OF THE ADVANCEMENT.

Before starting an advance, the proposed route must be selected and explored, which entails the most exacting labour and care. Excepting the case in which the savages are willing to act as guides under the conciliatory terms, the selection of a route is generally the hardest and most hazardous work.

The proposed route generally touches or commands a very important position of a tribe, making it one of vital concern to the savages. Naturally it often happens that no agreement as to a proposed route can be arranged with the tribes. Besides, in several instances, the geographical condition of a locality under discussion could not be ascertained without previous exploration. In such

a case, a forced exploration is undertaken as the last resource.

Generally, the exploration party encounters numerous dangers and suffers from great hardship during the expedition. In some case, they have narrow escapes from death by encountering stormy weather and consequent loss of provisions. They must in the course of a day wind up several steep hills, ranging from 2000 to 8000 feet, or traverse the dark valleys covered with thick jungles and tall grass, interlaced with prickly vines. Very often, on account of severe storms they are not able to pitch their tents, and are obliged to stand amidst the dark and stormy weather, without taking any food, for the whole night.

Moreover, they are exposed to the danger of sharp attack from the savages, and very often have to make a quick retreat which is rendered more difficult by the necessary assistance given to their wounded comrades. In a certain case, the whole party, including the Captain, were murdered by the savages.

Under such circumstances and in the absence of the necessary knowledge of the locality, the advancement has gradually been opened with the valley stream or the mountain range as a mark of the proposed route. The abrupt and steep condition of the savage mountain fastnesses will be almost beyond the imagination of the outsider. There are a number of almost perpendicular precipices, rising to the height of several thousands feet. Some of the mountain slopes are ascended with many steps, numbering more than 800.

In these regions there exists great difficulty in obtaining a supply of water, as it must be carried up in

the hollow of a bomboo stem on the back of a coolie. It very often takes half a day to carry up the water to the top of a mountain from the stream at its foot. In transportation of the supplies, a coolie, carrying a weight from 20 to 25 pounds, can only make at most about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles a day. It cost as much as yen 30 for the freight of one koku (koku=5 bushels) of rice. A piece of mountain gun required 120 coolies for a distance of 10 miles.

In addition to the steepness of country, there exists another telling hindrance in a sudden change of the climate. During the night, and very often in the day time, the entire region is covered with thick mist, accompanied by rain in some cases; then there prevails intense cold, the thermometer going down to about 70° Fahr. When the weather clears up, the thermometer goes up to 95° Fahr., when the scorching heat of the sun makes it almost unbearable.

Thus men in advancing party, besides engaging in the perilous campaign, are always exposed to changeable weather, which together with a lack of proper sanitary equipments and insufficiency of supplies, makes them easily susceptible to febrile diseases.

In case an advancement is made under conciliatory terms, there remains another obstacle owing to the need of baggage coolies. For the district in which they must labour is still inhabited by wild savages, who are a constant source of anxiety to them. These coolies, besides engaging in difficult work under such dangerous surroundings, do not in return receive sufficient supplies and enough rest. These combined causes lead them to entertain a great aversion for the work portioned out to

them. Very often they decline employment, or run away while they are engaging in transportation.

The Aiyu are a sort of mercenary soldiers, and too much reliance can not be placed in them. Not a few of them desert from duty when an advancement takes place. Thus there arises another trouble in filling up the vacancy so created.

In case a campaign is opened under favourable conditions, there exist these difficulties and impediments. So it can be readily imagined what scene may be presented when the advancing party encounters a strong opposition of the savages.

## 2. ORGANIZATION OF ADVANCING FORCE.

When an advancement takes place a force consisting of various detachments is organized under the instruction of the Superintendent of the Bammu-Honsho (Bureau of Aboriginal Affairs) in Taihoku. The number of members varies according to a distance to be covered, the nature of various work to be undertaken, and the strength of the opposing savages. The members of a force generally consist of police officers and guardsmen of the district, where the campaign is planned. Besides, a certain number of workmen and coolies are attached to it. But most of the former, excepting electric workmen, are engaged temporarily for each occasion. The coolies are usually engaged compulsory by allotting a certain number to the Pao-chia, or the tithing system in each village. But proper wages are given to them.

A force is generally organized in the following manner:—*Main Body*. This is the headquarters for the whole force. The command is usually taken by the





A BOND MAN.





A BUNUN WOMAN.





A BUNUN MAN AND HIS WIFE.

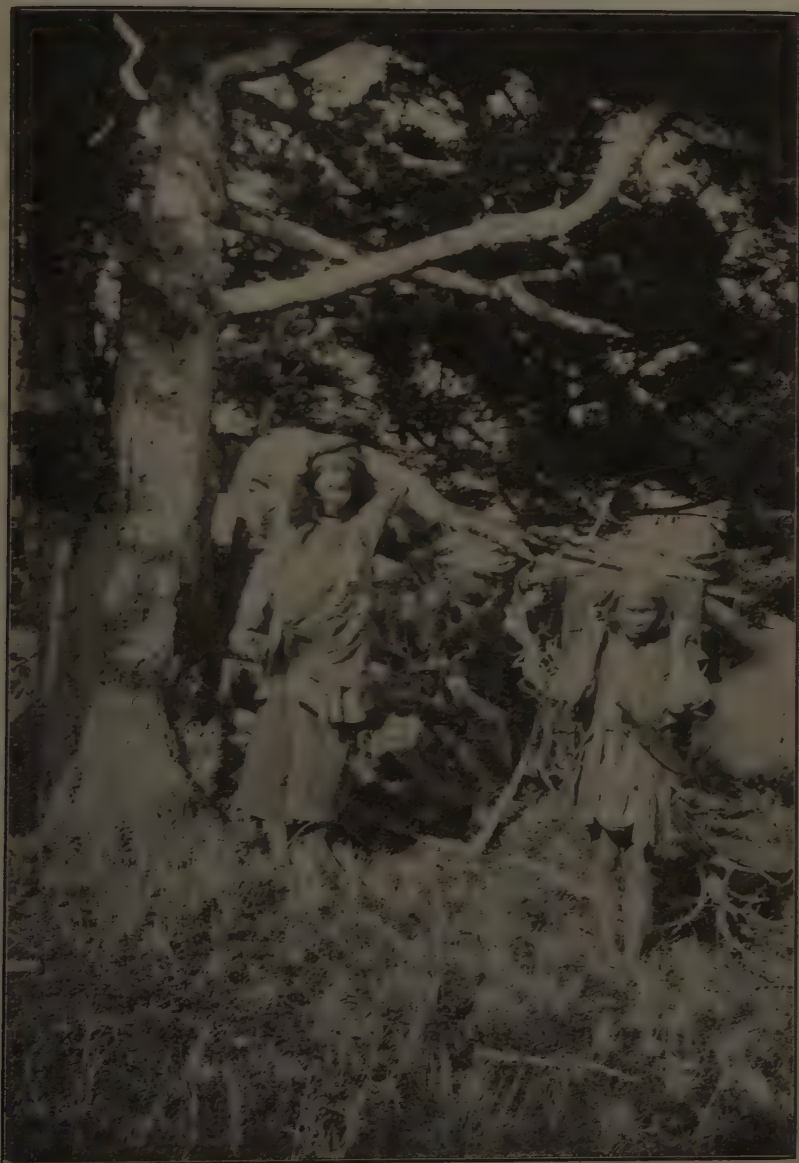




A BUNUN ARCHER.







BUNUN BAGGAGE COOLIES.

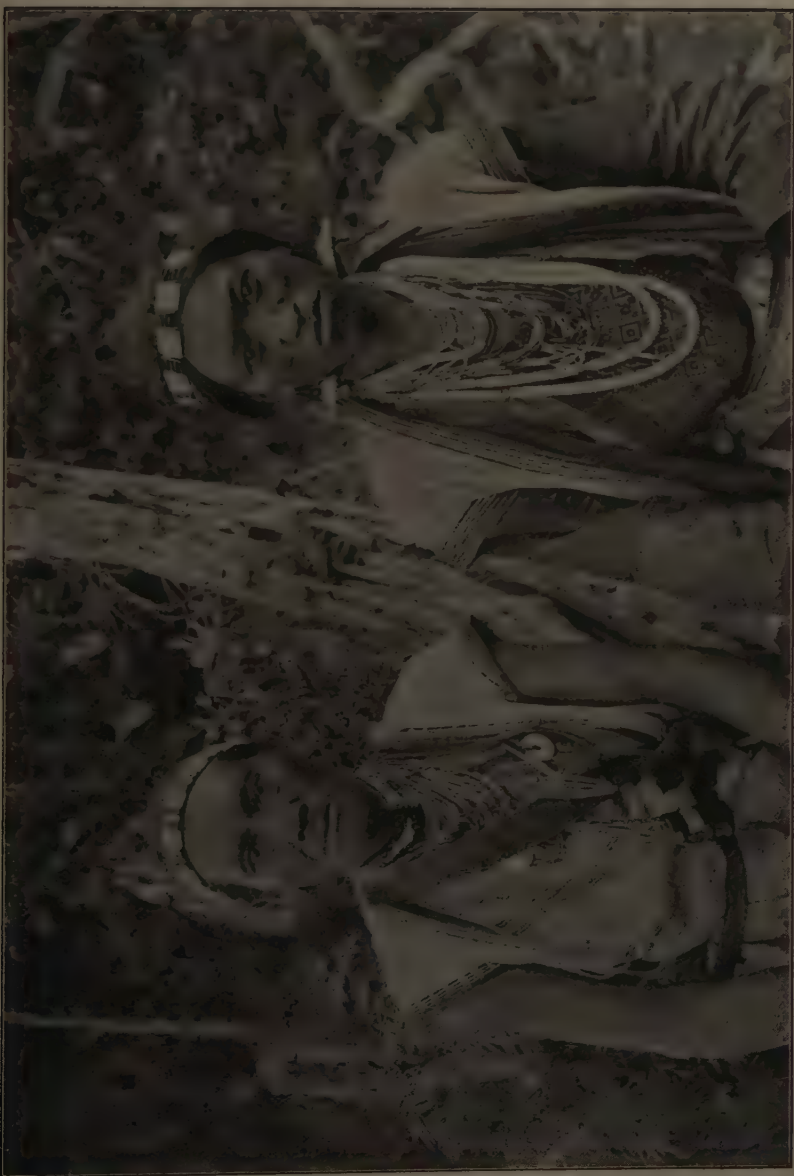




BUNUN MEN DRINKING TOGETHER.



BUNUN MEN.







BUNUN WOMEN.

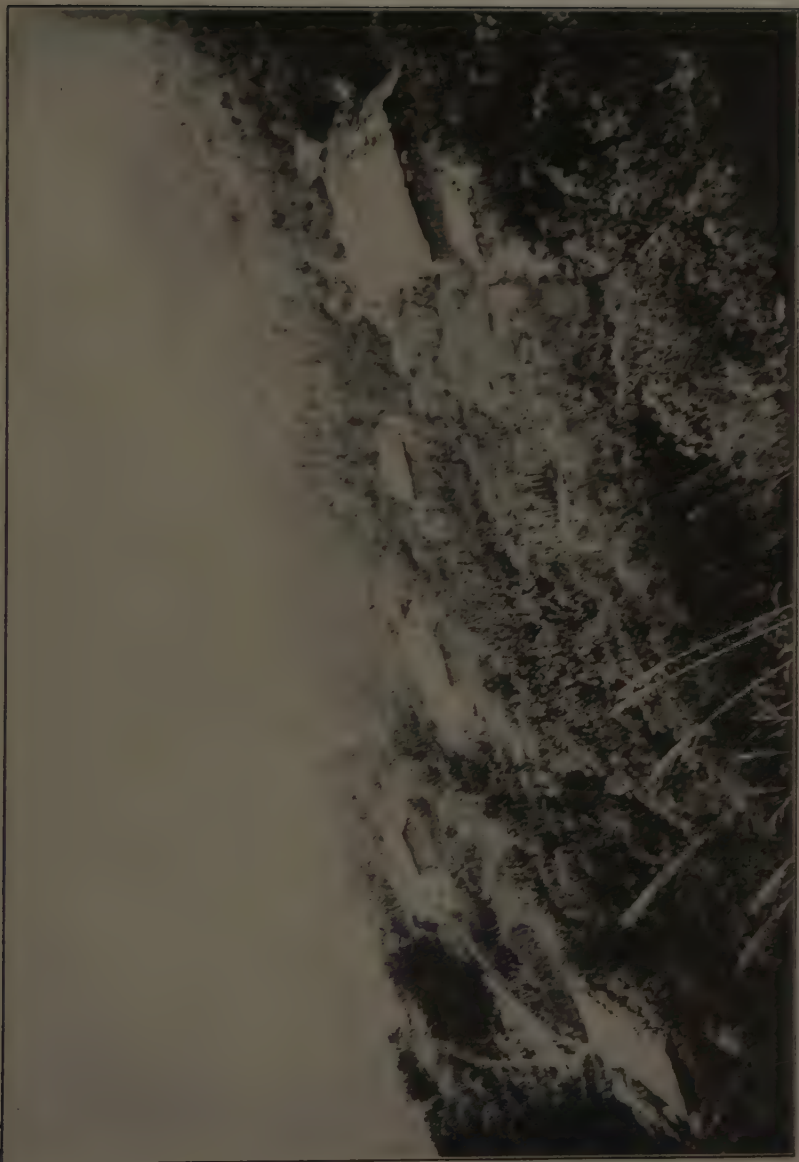






A HOUSE OF THE BUNUNS.





A BUNUN VILLAGE.





A BUNUN WOMAN WEAVING.

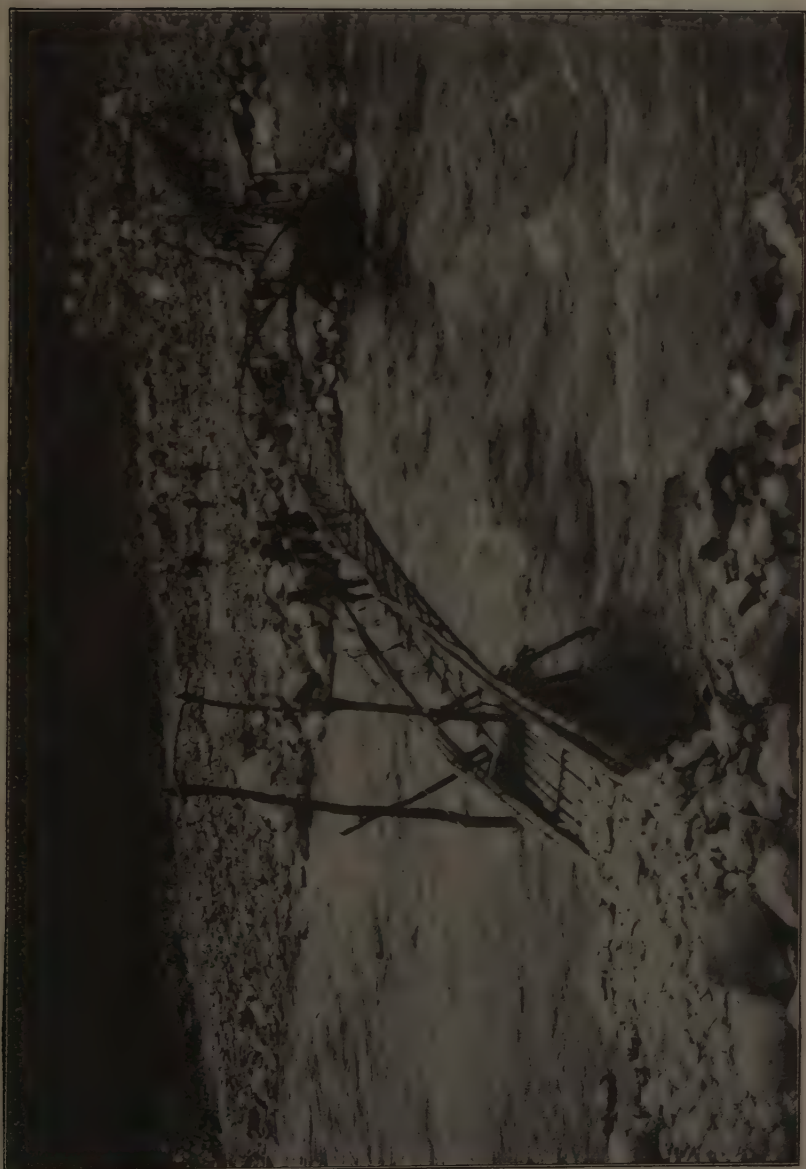




A GROUP OF BUNUN ABORIGINES.







A BAMBOO BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED BY THE BUNJINS.



Chief of Police of each Prefecture. In some cases the Prefect or Sub-Prefect is appointed. The commander looks after the distribution, command and supervision of the men, collection and distribution of various materials, implements, machinery and provisions, and also the connection with rear bodies. A number of inspectors or assistant-inspectors, policemen and guardsmen are attached to the commander. A bearer company, consisting of a physician and a number of medical attendants, belong to this body. In some cases cooking detachment, under an inspector or assistant inspector with a number of policemen and coolies, follow in the rear.

*Patrol Detachment.* The chief of this detachment is an inspector, and under him is a number of assistant-inspectors, policemen, Formosan policemen and guardsmen. This detachment is divided into sections according to the circumstances. Its duty is to occupy positions in the front against the attack of savages, or to advance such positions after defeating the resistance of the savages.

*Construction Detachment.* This detachment is placed under the command of an inspector, and is divided into the sections of felling, construction of guard-houses, roads, telephone, and wire-entanglements. Each section is under the charge of an inspector, to whom a number of policemen, Formosan policemen, guardsmen, and a large number of workmen and coolies are attached. In some cases each section is made detachment and is placed under the direct command of the main body.

*Transport Detachment.* This detachment controls the supplies for the whole force, and is supervised by an inspector or assistant inspector with a number of policemen, Formosan policemen and guardsmen under him.

These men act as the look-outs and convoys, and form the reserves of a force. The base for purchase and transport of the supplies is established at the site of Prefecture or Sub-Prefecture, and very often at a great distance from the front. In such a case, middle stations are established on the route. Generally the detachment remains in the same place with the headquarters.

The above is a general form of the organization, but in some cases there occurs a certain alteration in it, in consequence of the nature of the campaign and the condition of the district.

For those wounded during the campaign, first-aid measures are given in the front, and then most of them are sent back to a hospital in the lowlands. But in case there is a large number of wounded and sick in the front, a temporary dressing station is opened in the hills.

### 3. ADVANCEMENT OF THE GUARD-LINE UNDER CONCILIATORY TERMS.

Of about 70 cases of campaign made for the purpose of advancing the guard-line during the last decade, the one which was conducted under the most favourable condition was that undertaken during the months of July to November in 1904. On this occasion, the guard-line was established across the savage districts in Shinkō and Gilan, connecting Kusshaku in the former with district of Parishu in the latter. As a result an area of about 50 square ri (297 square miles) was included inside the guard-line, and for the first time peace was established in these districts, where hitherto owing to frequent attacks of the wild savages, the people had been in a state of great uneasiness.

The new line extending to about 33 miles occupies

many important positions, rendering it possible to bring much pressure on the savages in the frontier of the former Shinkō Prefecture. By the completion of the line, the conduct of the whole of the savages has so altered that they are now more obedient and gentle, and enjoy a peaceful life. From its important positions, this line was made as a base for future extension.

The period required for the campaign was 99 days, and the total number of men engaged during that period was as follows:—inspectors 7; assistant-inspectors 8; policemen 90; assistant (Formosan) policemen 9; guardsmen 600; interpreter 1; various workmen 112; coolies 109; savage labourers 35. The total expenditure amounted to yen 51,474. The extension of new line was 33 miles, along which 6 superintendent stations, 54 branch superintendent stations, and 193 guard-houses were constructed. The casualties on our side were only two wounded guardsmen.

Previous to this campaign, negotiations were opened with Kussaku tribe, with a view to obtain their consent for the advance. Diplomacy failed at first, but finally everything was settled to the satisfaction of both parties. During the course of the campaign, the route lay through some of the hunting grounds of several tribes outside the line. In consequence, threatening an attitude was shown us that we daily anticipated an attack. But this question was also settled amicably and the campaign ended with a success, unprecedented on previous occasions.

#### 4. ADVANCEMENT OF THE GURAD-LINE UNDER THE RESISTANCE OF THE SAVAGES.

The campaign which was carried on under the most

difficult condition was that conducted in the district of Taikokan or Tokoham during the months of May to August 1907; but before describing the affairs of the campaign, a brief account will be given concerning the control of the savages in this district.

The Taiyal tribes, who dwell in the border of lowlands of Tōen Prefecture are the Daihyo, the Front-hill Taikokan and Babutoku tribes. These are very fierce and powerful tribes, and owing to their long experience with the Chinese authorities they are adepts in chicanery. They successfully repulsed expeditions sent out against them by the former Chinese Government and held undisputed claim to their territory. Shortly after our occupation they were induced to open up their territory for camphor manufacture and agriculture. The place became quite prosperous on this account. But they soon displayed their treachery and in the autumn of 1900 made a raid and sudden attack on the watch-houses; for at that time the regular guard-line had not yet been established. The camphor stills were destroyed, as also the cottages of the camphor workers. Several hundred persons were killed, among them the captain of the force sent against them, and over a thousand driven from their houses. They also decoyed away some of the rich camphor manufacturers and demanded ransoms for their release, after which they came down to the lowlands and attacked the villages.

At that time, the Government was busy in putting down insurrections in various parts of the island, hence it could spare no extra force for this part of the savage frontier. Only a temporary guard-line was established in proximity to the villages in order to restrain the violence

of the savages and to cut off their communications. After a few years the insurgents were put down and the management of the savage district properly undertaken.

The savages soon began to feel the discomforting results of being cut off from communication with the outside world. Finally the Daihyo tribe, the least ferocious of three tribes, surrendered on the condition that they be permitted to barter. They agreed to reconstruct the camphor stills which had been destroyed and to surround them with a guard-line. But before the guard-line was completed, satisfied that they had obtained all that they wished, they made an attempt to destroy the camphor stills and cottages in proximity. But they were driven back and the guard-line completed.

They continued to offer resistance until the autumn of 1906, when a general attack was made on them and a considerable advance was made in the guard-line. The Daihyo tribe, thus driven out of their former abode took up quarters to the rear of the Front-hill Taikokan tribe, who being in great need of the necessities of life, felt the uselessness of further resistance and applied for permission to barter on condition that they relinquish control of their lands, which previous to 1900 had been under cultivation by the native Formosan. The guard-line was extended so as to connect the advanced line at Sekimon. This line was completed at the end of 1906.

The Front-hill Taikokan tribe was permitted to engage in barter and a portion of the tribe was allowed to visit Taihoku, the capital city. The Daihyo tribe who had retreated to the rear, soon began to realize the uselessness of further resistance. In April 1907, they



accepted the regulation terms made by the Government, whereby their habitation and manner of living were to be respected, and proper protection and instruction accorded them in return for which they agreed to having the guard-line advanced to embrace their district; also to permit the opening of their district to manufacture of camphor and such other industries as might tend to its development.

Accordingly, the construction of a new line to the extent of 27 miles has been planned in this district. It will begin at Amopin, where the guard-line was established at the end of previous year (1906), and after crossing the Chintō-zan (Mt. Chintō) and the foot of the Sōtenzan (Mt. Sōten) will reach the Rimogan Superintendent Station in the Kusshaku-Parisha traversing line. As a result, two tribes of the Taikokan Front-hill and the Daihyo will be included inside the guard-line, and the existing line to the extent of 40 miles may then be abolished.

With these plans under view, the campaign was opened on May 5th, 1907. On that day the police force of the Shinko Prefecture began the advancement in a single line from the Rimogan Station. Simultaneously, the police force in the Toen Prefecture, consisting of 4 detachments, began to advance to occupy the southern slope of Chintō-zan (Mt. Chintō), the first important point on the way.

The Shinkō force continued the advance without meeting any resistance for ten days, during which time the guard-road had been constructed through a dense forest. Further advance was checked on account of opposition from the savages. In an engagement both





A PAIWAN MAN.





A PAIWAN WOMAN.





A STONE CARVING OF THE PAIWAN.





PAIWAN MEN.







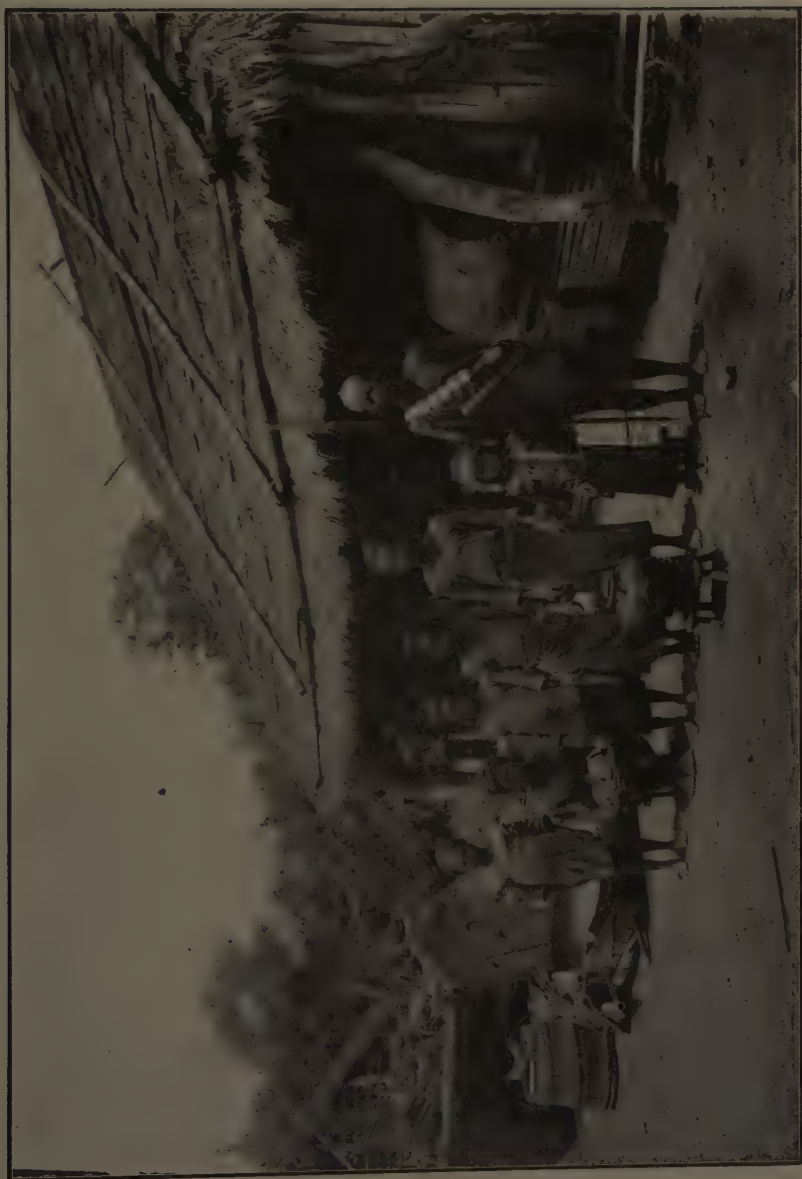
A PAIWAN MAN AND HIS WIFE.





A PAIWAN FAMILY.





A PAIWAN FAMILY.





A PAIWAN CRADLE.







A SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION OF PAIWAN CHILDREN.





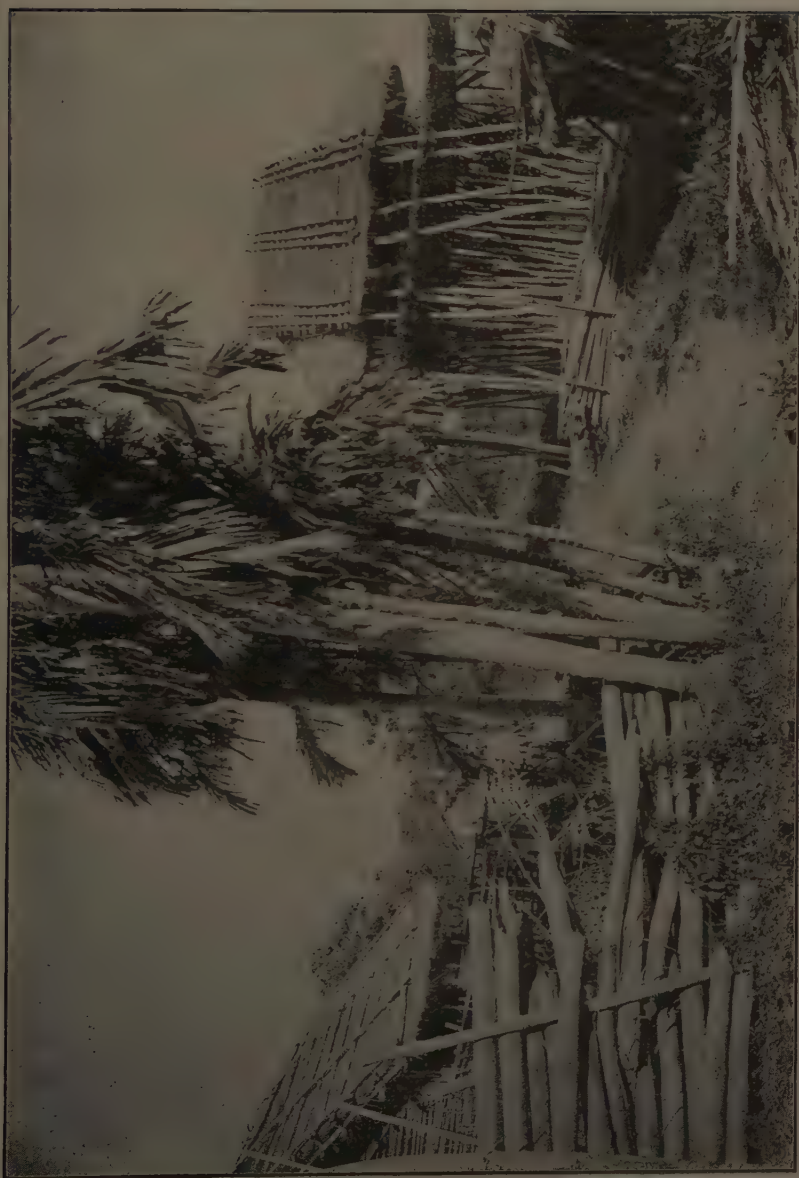
A GROUP OF PAIWAN SCHOOL CHILDREN.





HOUSES OF THE PAIWAN.





A YOUNG MEN'S CLUB OF THE PAIWAN.

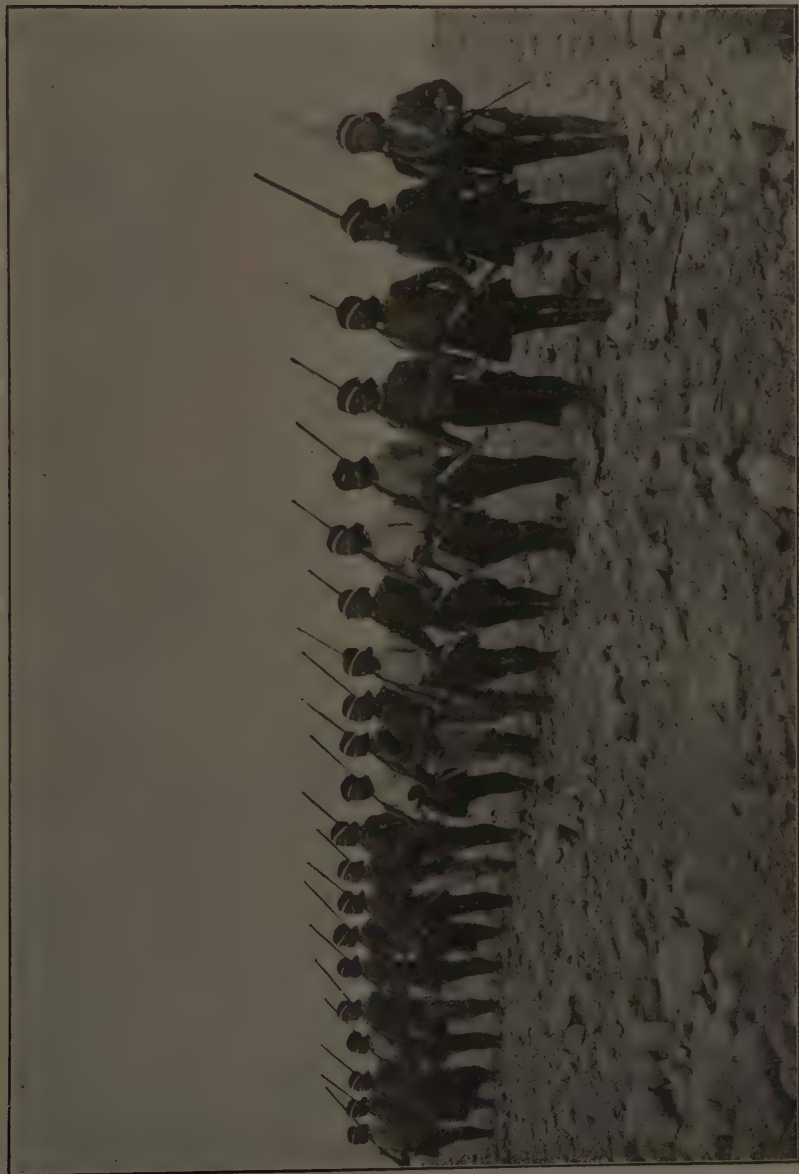






A GROUP OF THE PAIWANS.





A GROUP OF THE PAIWAN GUARDSMEN.





A GROUP OF PAIWAN MEN.





PAIWAN SKULL-SHELF.







A GROUP OF FAWAN MEN AND WOMEN.





PAIWAN MEN CARRYING WATER IN BAMBOO VESSELS.





A GROUP OF PAIWAN DANCING-MEN.





PAIWAN MAN AND WOMAN DRINKING TOGETHER.

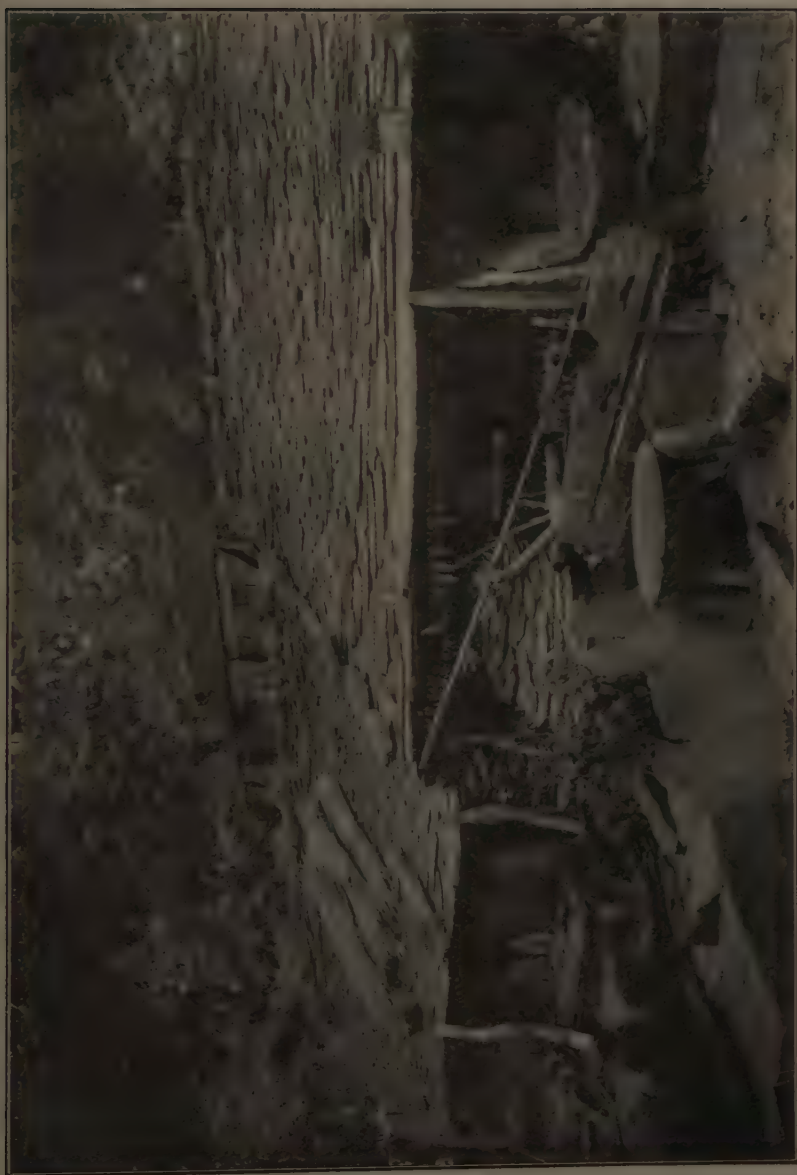






A CLUB-HOUSE OF THE PAIWAN.





A HOUSE OF THE PAIWAN.



sides sustained casualties, the greater number being on the side of the savages. After a few days, an understanding was reached and the work resumed.

After a month's work the road was completed to the summit of Soten-zan, the intended destination. The Tōen force encountered greater difficulties. The route which they undertook covered a portion of the hunting-grounds of a tribe; moreover, a number of the defeated insurgents took up their abode along the proposed route. The latter feared that in the event of completion of the guard-line the savages might be induced to unite with the Government force and attack them. Hence in anticipation of this possible trend of affairs, they took it upon themselves to incite the savages to open fire on the police.

At that time, the morning mist was extremely heavy, so that many of the savages, who had really consented to the Government authorities, were unintentionally driven back and united in offering a stubborn resistance. The police force at once constructed ramparts and entrenchments and were thus enabled to defend the place. The police suffered a number of casualties including Inspector Hayakawa, the Chief of Police of the Tōen Prefecture.

After severe fighting the southern part of the Chintōzan was occupied, and the connection was established between the southern and northern detachments. During the engagement the savages, in spite of sustaining a heavy loss on their side, still clung obstinately to their position by constructing various defensive works. Here the police force came in close quarters with the savages, guns and rifles were rendered useless, and stones and grenades were used in their place.

After severe fighting, lasting for nearly 40 days, and several futile assaults, sustaining a heavy loss on each occasion, the whole of the Chintō-zan, which lies at a distance of only 100 meters, had hardly been occupied. From the summit of the Chintō-zan, a flag of the Shinkō force could be seen far up on the top of the Sōten-zan, a distance of 15 to 18 miles. In the meantime, the casualties of the baggage coolies had already exceeded more than 200, and great difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits.

The trained guardsmen, too, suffered heavy loss almost approaching to extermination. As a rule, under the mercenary system, there arises considerable trouble in obtaining substitutes, so it was considered quite impossible to draw the recruits from the Tōen Prefecture only. The savages still continued a stubborn resistance, and it was decided to obtain the guardsmen from the police forces throughout the island.

The Shinkō force had cleverly put a stop to the resistance from the savages in their region, for they learned that the tribes which had offered resistance at Chintōzan had lost their commanding position. They despatched some of the savages, who had surrendered, to the opposing force to advise these latter against the uselessness of further resistance. By the end of June, the surrender of the whole portion of the opposing savages in the Tōen Force was completed; and under the guidance of the surrendered savages, the guard-line was finished. At the end of August, both forces came together and the object of the campaign was accomplished; 15 square ri (89 square miles) of territory was included inside the

guard-line, this area containing many camphor and other valuable trees.

In the beginning of the advance, the Tōen Force consisted of 700 men, and the Shinkō Force of 450. The strength of the former, by obtaining reinforcements from the Taichu and Nanto Prefectures, was subsequently increased to 1000.

The number of days required for the campaign was 107. The guard-line was extended to  $27\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length. The total number of officers and men engaged during the period of the campaign was as follows:—inspectors 11; assistant-inspectors 17; policemen 180; Formosan policemen 6; guardsmen 671; interpreter 1; workmen 30; Formosan coolies 870; savage labourers 80. The total expenditure amounted to yen 126,628. In the new line 4 superintendent stations, 39 branch superintendent stations, and 277 guard-houses were established. The casualties were 2 inspectors, 1 assistant-inspector, 34 policemen, 140 guardsmen, 2 workmen, and 93 coolies, making a total of 272.

##### 5. EXTENSION OF THE GUARD-LINES. :

The total length of the guard-line at the end of October 1909 is 307 miles. The line in the northern part of the island starts at the coast of Dainanou or Image Point in the east, and after traversing the savage districts in the central mountain range in the west, passes to the Sōten-zan in the upper course of the Shinten River. Thence bending to the south-west, crosses the Taikokan River at Sekimon (Stone Gate), from there turning to the south and after passing a number of steep mountain ridges and ranges, and crossing several

mountain rivers and rapids in the savage districts of the Tōen, Shinchiku and Taichu Prefectures, finally reaches to the right bank of the Dakusui River, in the Nanto Prefecture.

There is another line on the East Coast, in the Karenkō Prefecture, but it covers only a short distance.

## V. PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SAVAGES.

The advancement of the guard-line other than that under the conciliatory terms, may be called campaigns against the savage tribes. A brief description as to the nature of these campaigns has been given in the preceding pages of this report. In the following chapters, expeditions made either by the troops or the police force for punitive purposes will be described.

### I. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TARUKO TRIBES.

A detachment of the Karenkō garrison, stationed at the village of Shinjo, situated on the East Coast and in proximity to the Taruko tribes, was one day attacked by the Taruko savages in January 1898. The whole detachment, consisting of about 10 men, including an officer, were massacred by them.

It is stated that a violation of the tribal custom on the part of the garrison men, provoked them to undertake this atrocious deed. When the news reached headquarters at Karenkō, a battalion of troops was at once despatched to the spot. But owing to the heavy casualties on our side, the expedition was abandoned without attaining the desired end.





AN AMI CHIEF AND HIS WIFE.





AN AMI MAN.





AN AMI WOMAN.





AN AMI MAN AND HIS WIFE.







AMI GIRLS CARRYING WATER.





AN AMI MAN.





AMI NET-MAKING.





A HOUSE OF THE AMI.







AN AMI VILLAGE.





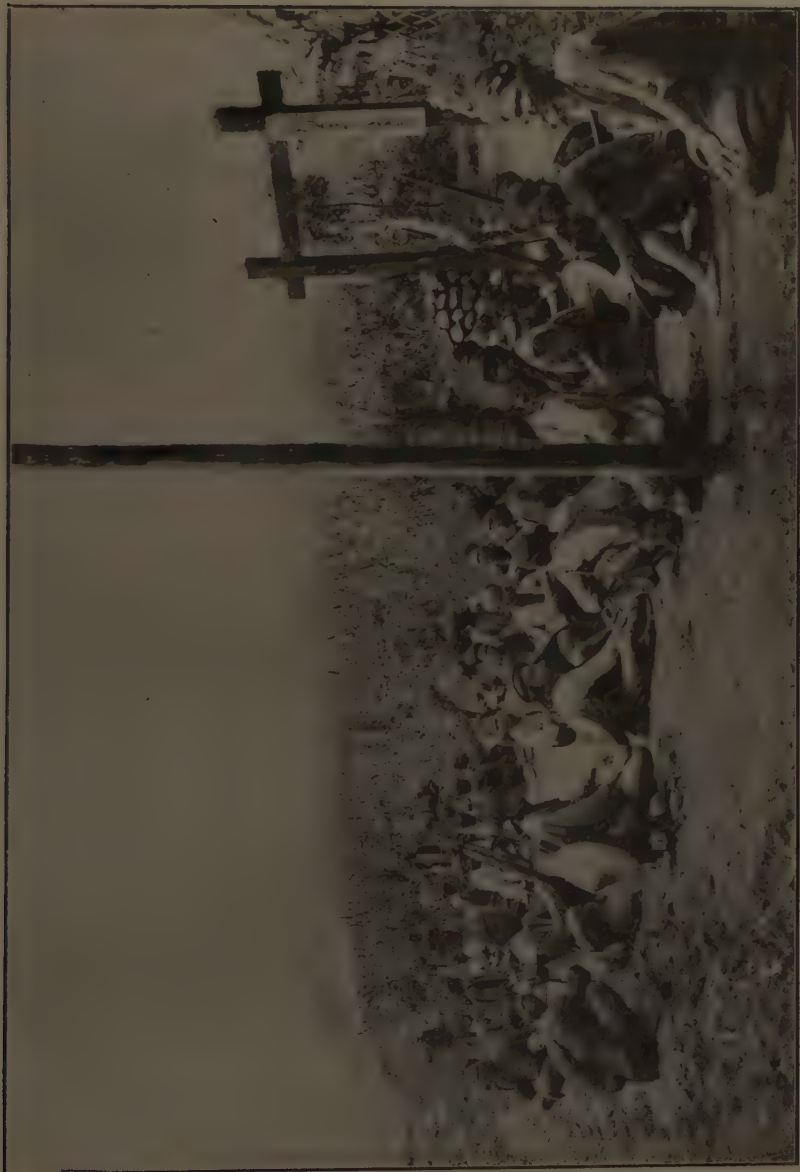
A GROUP OF AMI GIRLS.





A SCHOOL HOUSE FOR AMI CHILDREN.

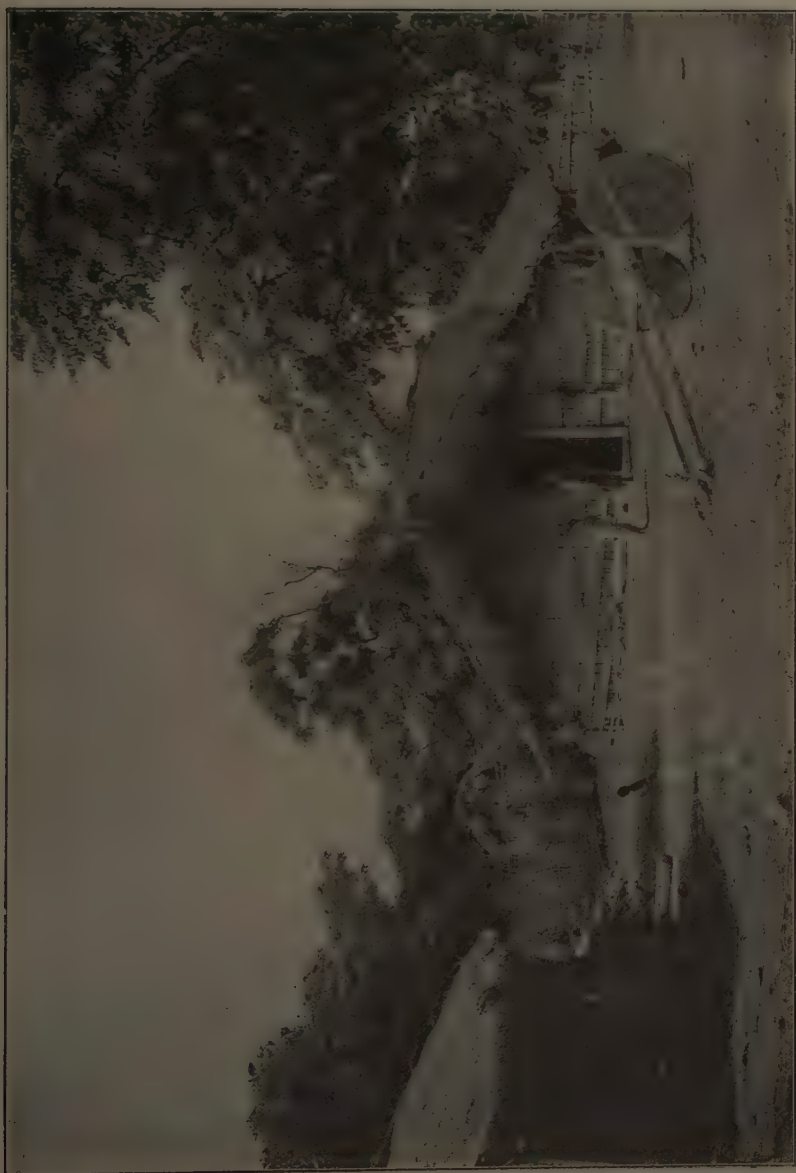




A GROUP OF AMI LABOURERS.







A HOUSE OF THE AML.





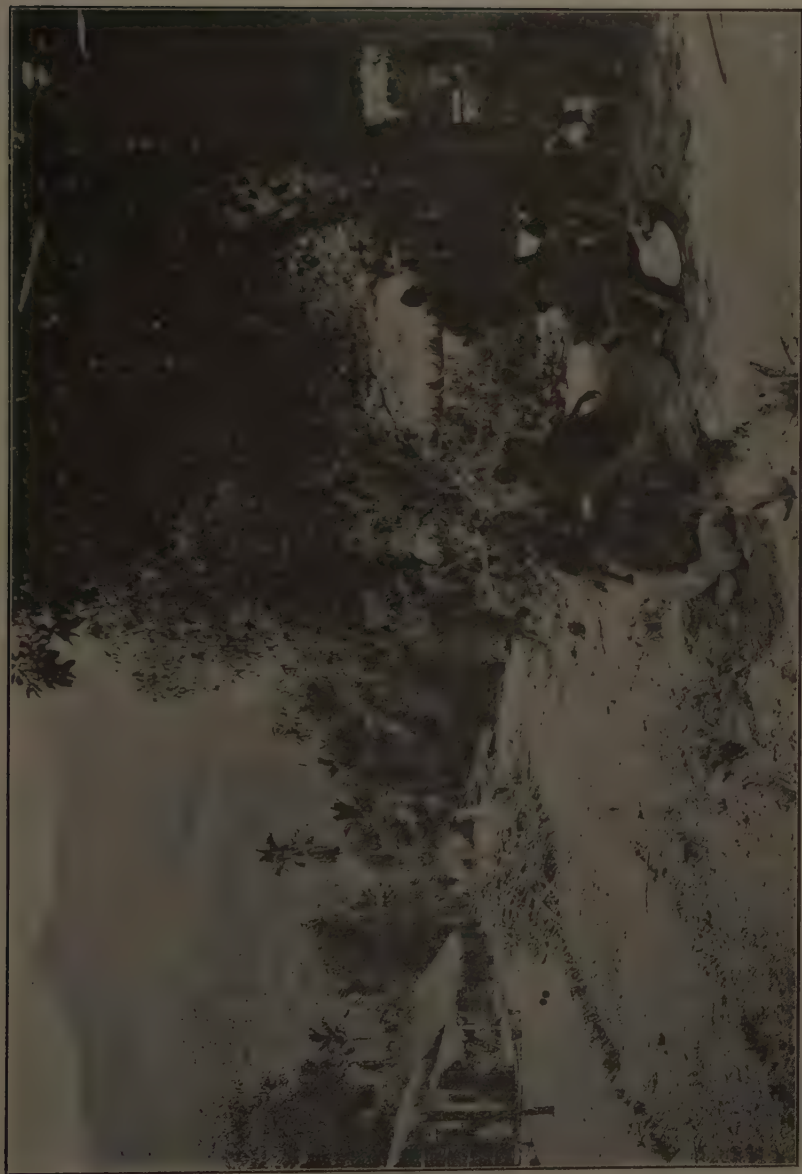
A CLUB-HOUSE OF THE AMI.





STREET IN AMI VILLAGE.

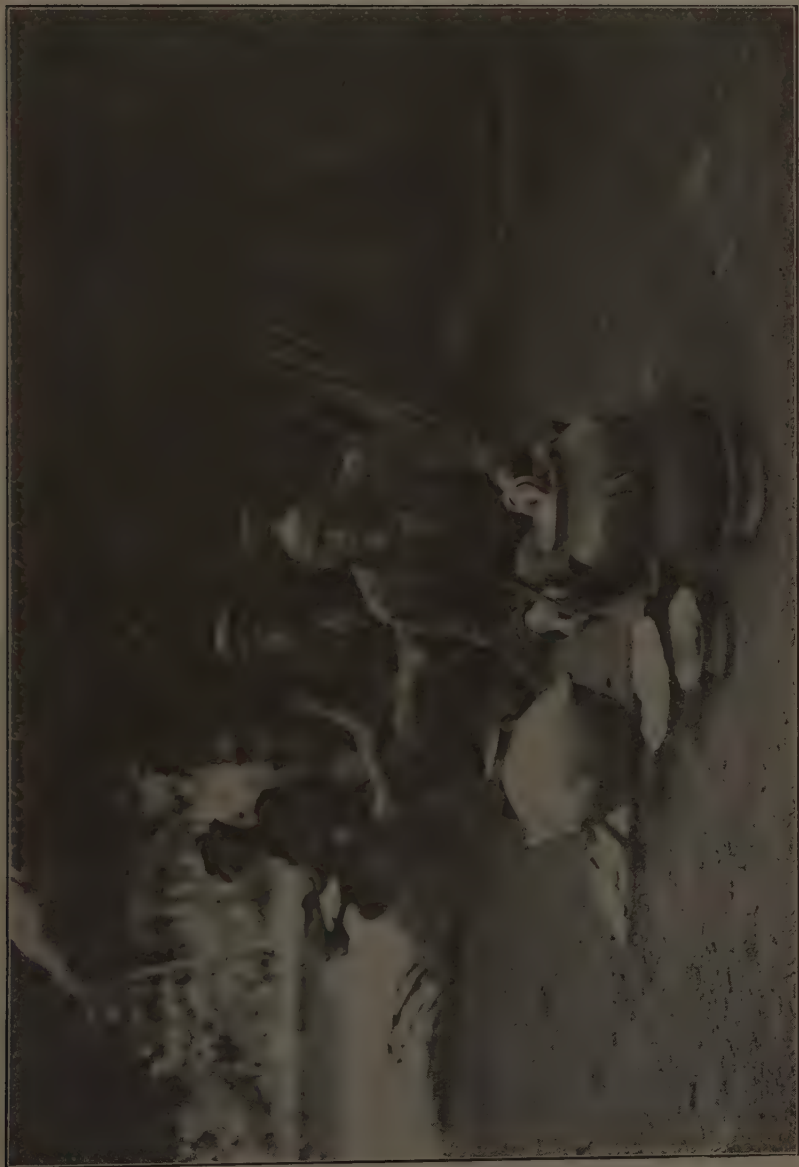




A GROUP OF AMI LABOURERS.







AMI POTTERY MAKING.





MILLET POUNDING OF THE AMI.





A GRANARY OF THE AMI ABORIGINES.





A GROUP OF THE A.M.I.





## 2. CAMPAIGN AT THE GOSHI-ZAN.

The Maiparai, who inhabit the foot of the Goshi-zan (Mt. Goshi) in the Shinchiku Prefecture, is one of the dangerous tribes in this district. At the time when the savage stations were established in various parts of the island, this district was placed under the control of the Goshi-zan Station.

In 1897 they murdered a policeman. The following year, they killed two officers and wounded an employee of the station. During the year 1898, a punitive expedition, consisting of about 5 companies of infantry, was despatched against this tribe. The troops destroyed all the dwellings of the tribe. As a result, they surrendered to the Government.

## 3. CAMPAIGN IN TAIKOKAN.

With the development of the camphor industry in the district of Taikokan in the Tōen Prefecture, many of the camphor workers penetrated inside the savage territory. This finally led to a collision with the savages, who made a sudden raid on the camphor workers and massacred several of them.

In August 1900, a company from the garrison in cooperation with the police force, opened an attack on them. But on account of a heavy loss on our side, including the captain of a company, it ended in failure.

## 4. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MARAGII TRIBE.

The Maragii in the Akō Prefecture in South Formosa are very wild and obstinate people, and they have never observed the order of the authorities. They very often

came down to the villages in the border districts and carried away the heads of peaceful inhabitants.

In November 1902, the police detachment in the former Kōshun Prefecture, with a number of the surrendered savages as guides, attacked the tribe and destroyed the whole of their villages. Since then they surrendered to the Government and have become obedient to the authorities.

#### 5. CAMPAIGN IN NANSHŌ.

Ji-ka-ah, chief of the Nanshiriko village of the Saisett Tribes in the district of Nansho in the Shinchiku Prefecture, once had predominating influence in that district. He amassed great wealth out of the Shun-kung money,—a compensation paid to the savage chief by the camphor workers according to the number of the stills they use for camphor manufacture. He employed a number of native Formosan and cultivated a large area of paddy fields. By degrees his influence dominated over the surrounding districts, and he became one of the greatest land owners of the district.

During the year 1902, many people from the outside intruded into the district for the purpose of developing various kinds of industry. Towards them Ji-ka-ah took up a hostile attitude on account of this and as several of the camphor workers neglected to pay their Shun-kung money to him. These conditions enraged him greatly and led him to conceive and execute such a relentless design as the destruction of the whole village of Nansho, driving the camphor workers out of it.

For this purpose, he called together a number of the savages of the same tribe, and the Taiyals, and a

certain number of the fugitive Formosan insurgents, who found their shelter in the savage districts of the Tōen, Bioritsu and Shinchiku Prefectures. With these men under his command, he led an attack on the Nanshō District Office on July 6th 1902. Previous to this rising, hearing a rumour of the unsettled condition of the district, a company of soldiers and a police detachment had been despatched from Shinchiku. They fortunately arrived at Nanshō a day before the attack took place.

During the course of the campaign, two companies of infantry and a number of the artillery soldiers arrived as reinforcements. After 50 days of campaign, peace was restored in the district. Soon after Ji-ka-ah died and a great many of his followers were put to death, and nearly all of the remaining insurgents were completely subjugated.

Since then the whole of the Saisett tribes in the Shinchiku Prefecture surrendered their guns to the authorities and migrated inside the guard-line. They are at present engaging in agriculture and are enjoying a peaceful life.

#### 6. CAMPAIGN IN MANAPAN DISTRICT.

A remnant of the Formosan insurgents in the former Bioritsu Prefecture, who assisted the rising of the Nanshō savages, escaped after their defeat into the savage villages in the Manapan district. Here they married savage women and have permanently settled in the villages. They have constantly instigated the savages and led them to perform various crimes in the border districts.

In October 1902, a punitive force, consisting of two battalions of infantry, was despatched to this district. In

this campaign resistance was strong, and the force suffered severe casualties. But in December of the same year, the savages were finally driven into the further interior of the mountain, and a large tract of the savage territory came into possession of the Government. Not long afterwards, all of the remaining Formosan insurgents fell in the hands of the police or the savages.

#### 7. CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SAORAI TRIBES.

The savages of the Saorai tribes in the Taichu Prefecture have very often made attacks on the guard-line. Their hostility became most violent during the year 1905. In March of the same year, a police was despatched to this tribe, which, after overcoming the resistance offered by the savage, destroyed 13 houses and inflicted damages on more than 10 savages. But unfortunately the party on its way back fell into an ambush laid by the savages and sustained heavy casualties.

#### 8. CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GUNDAI TRIBES.

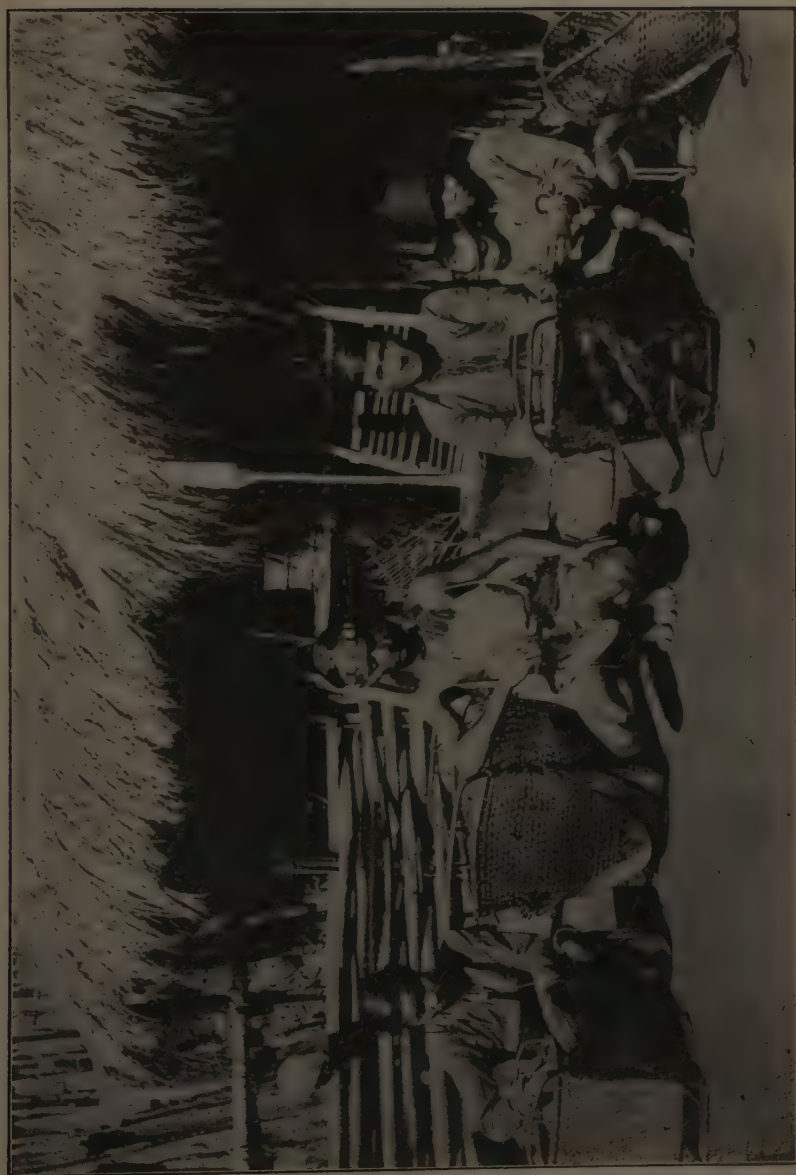
The main Gundai tribe in the Nanto Prefecture belongs to the Bunun Groupe. They are very obstinate and wild people, and did not observe the order of the Government for many years. During the years 1905 and 1906, they massacred a number of the camphor and lumber workers in their territory.

In order to chastise them, a police force from the former Toroku Prefecture was despatched against this tribe in December 1906. In January 1907, the entire village was destroyed and inhabitants were driven out into the mountains in the central range.



A TSUOU MAN AND HIS WIFE.

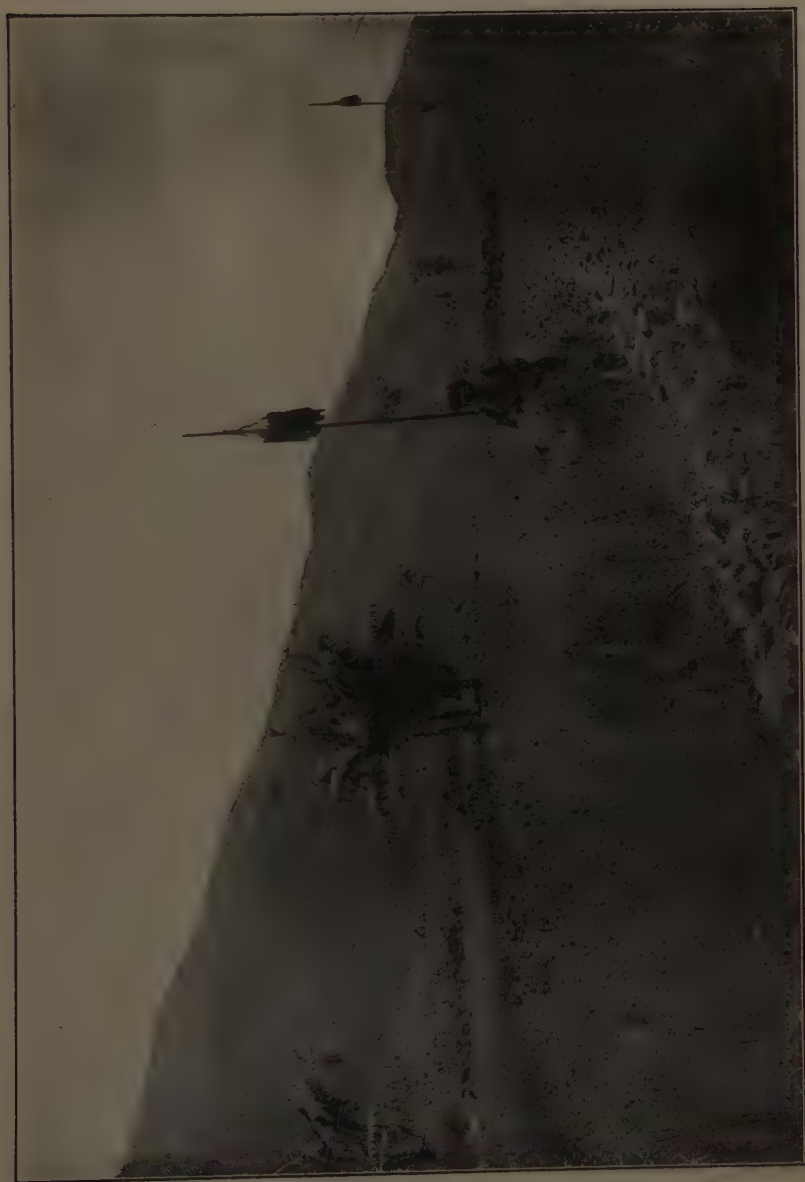




A TSUOU FAMILY.

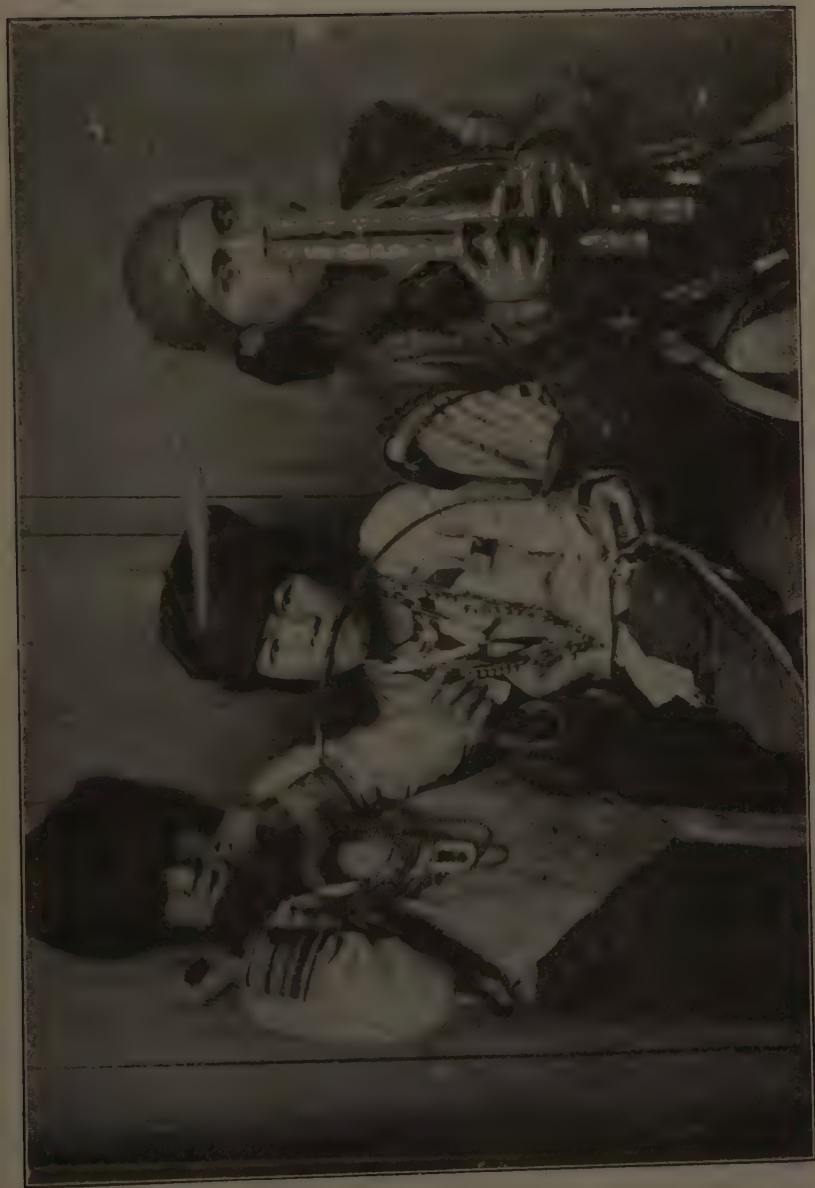






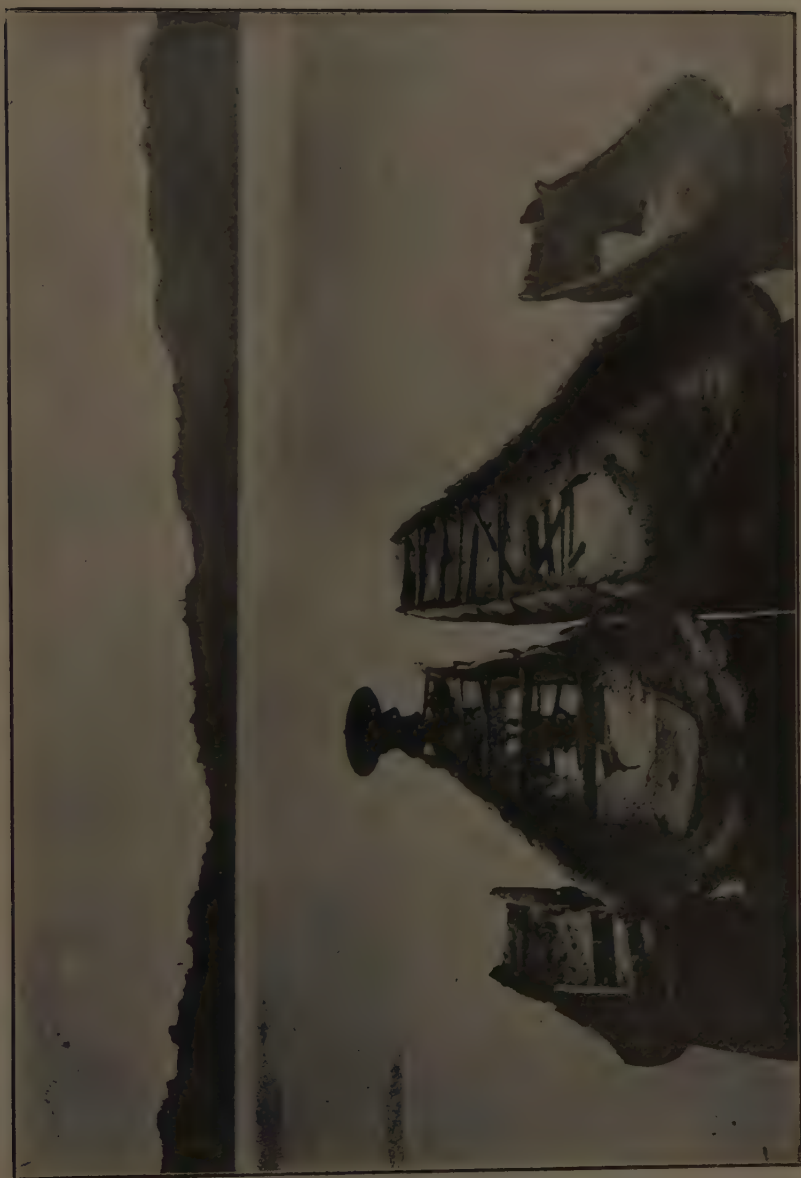
HILL CLEARING OF THE TSUOU ABORIGINES.





TSUUD MUSICIANS.





TSUOU DUG-OUTS.





A MEAL<sup>2</sup> OF THE TSUOU.







TSUOU WOMEN FILLING BAMBOO CYLINDERS FOR WATER.



## 9. CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE TARUKO TRIBES.

The Taruko tribes, the most powerful savages among the Taiyals, occupy an extensive territory in the mountain districts of the Karenkō Prefecture on the East Coast. During the year 1899, a punitive expedition was undertaken against this tribe, but it ended in failure. Since then several efforts have been made to subjugate them by peaceful methods, but such attempts also turned out to be futile.

By degrees their rapacity and barbarity reached extreme limits, creating increased fear in the border districts. In July 1906, they made a sudden attack and killed the Chief of Police of the Karenkō district and 30 camphor workers.

Subsequently, a punitive campaign was carefully mapped out. Their territory is so steep and precipitous that a campaign from the land could not be conducted with advantage. Accordingly, it was decided to blockade their territory by means of a guard-line, extending to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This was constructed in their border in May 1907. At the same time it was arranged to bombard the villages from the sea, and for this purpose a request was sent in to the Minister of Marine in Japan to invoke naval aid.

The cruisers "Naniwa" and "Akitsushima" of the South China Squadron arrived on the East Coast in July 1907. An attack from the land on the Wirii village of the Taruko tribes was also contemplated by the police force, as this village was situated near the guard-line, and its inhabitants were the ringleader of the barbarous massacre perpetrated in 1906.

At 6 a. m. on July 1st 1907, the two cruisers opened

fire on the savage villages. Subsequently, the police force on land also commenced the action, and shot 19 savages who were running about the coast, and destroyed 41 savage dwellings. This bombardment had great effect in giving needed apprehension to the savages. The firing was stopped at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the cruisers heaved anchors.

On the next day, 2nd July, the police force together with 500 tamed savages selected from seven of the Nansei villages, made a sudden attack on the Wirii village. In this engagement 6 savage villages, composing 2 groups, were demolished and a large tract of the cultivated ground was trampled down. During the fighting 21 savages were killed. The casualties on the police force were 3 guardsmen killed and one wounded, and on the savages, who assisted the police, were 8 killed and 7 wounded.

#### 10. CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CHIKASOWAN TRIBES.

The Chikasowan tribe in the Karenkō district on the East Coast is very powerful one. They depend upon their fighting strength, have always behaved in an arrogant way and very often defied the order of the authorities.

On December 13th 1908, the whole number of the guardsmen in the Wirii district, who were composed of men from this tribe, deserted their duties and made a revolt, and the whole of the Mokkui tribes joined them. They immediately attacked the guard-line and police stations in and around their districts. Their force was so strong that the police force, with a reinforcement from the Karenkō garrison, was not able to subjugate them.

Soon after a punitive force was organized with 17

inspectors and assistant-inspectors, 170 policemen, 48 Formosan policemen, and 149 guardsmen, and were placed under the command of the Prefect of Taitō. Two companies of infantry and a battery of the artillery also took part in this campaign. By this time our strength became so formidable that the enemy were completely overwhelmed, and took flight into the mountains back of their tribes. Much difficulty was experienced by the searching party in hunting them.

Subsequently, a new guard-line was established between the southern end of the Wirii line and Rigiyobi, a distance of  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles. In this as well as the already existing line, wire entanglements, charged with electricity, were put up. By this means it was intended to blockade them completely. After a while, owing to the scarceness of provisions, a large number of the defeated savages surrendered to the police, and peace was established in the district. Since then the surrendered savages have been removed to a remote locality of Pinan and other parts on the East Coast. The punitive expedition returned to their stations February 18th 1909.

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CHAROGISU TRIBE.

The Charogisu tribe in the district of Harōei in the Taitō Prefecture is scattered along the central mountain ranges. Their precipitous territory affords it a natural stronghold and has permitted them to wield freely their influence over the surrounding tribes. Taking advantage of these circumstances and of the unwariness of the police authorities they have very often committed atrocities.

Twice in June and November 1908, they killed policemen, who were passing near this tribe as escorts of the

## TABLE II.

Number of Police Stations and Schools for Instruction of Savage Children. (December 1909).

Prefectures.	No. of Stations & Schools.	Taiyal.	Saisett.	Bunum.	Tshon.	Tsarisen.	Paiwan.	Piyuna.	Ami.	Yami.	Total.
Taihoku.	{ Stations Schools	{ 1* 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ 1* 10
Gilan.	{ Stations Schools	— 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 21
Töen.	{ Stations Schools	{ 1* 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ 1* 12
Shinehiku.	{ Stations Schools	— 3	— 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 6
Taichu.	{ Stations Schools	— 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3
Nanto.	{ Stations Schools	— 4	—	7	{ 1* — 1* 3	—	—	—	—	—	{ 1* 11
Kagi.	{ Stations Schools	—	—	—	— 3*	—	—	—	—	—	{ 1* 3
Akō.	{ Stations Schools	—	—	4	— 2	11	17	—	—	—	{ 3* 34
Taitō.	{ Stations Schools	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	1	3 15
Karenkō.	{ Stations Schools	—	—	5	—	—	1	3	5	—	9 8
Total	{ Stations Schools	{ 2* 53	3	20	{ 5* 5	12	26 4	— 3	3 10	1	{ 7* 123 17

Note:—In the above table, the stations marked thus " \* " show that the instruction of savage children is undertaken by officers in the station.

TABLE III.

Advancement of the Guard-Line. (1903-09).

Years.	Under Conciliatory Terms.	Under Hostile Conditions.	Total.
1903	10	2	12
1904	6	2	8
1905	15	2	17
1906	8	4	12
1907	12	4	16
1908	5	1	6
1909	1	3	4
Total.....	57	18	75

TABLE IV.

Damages Inflicted by the Savages. (1896-1909).

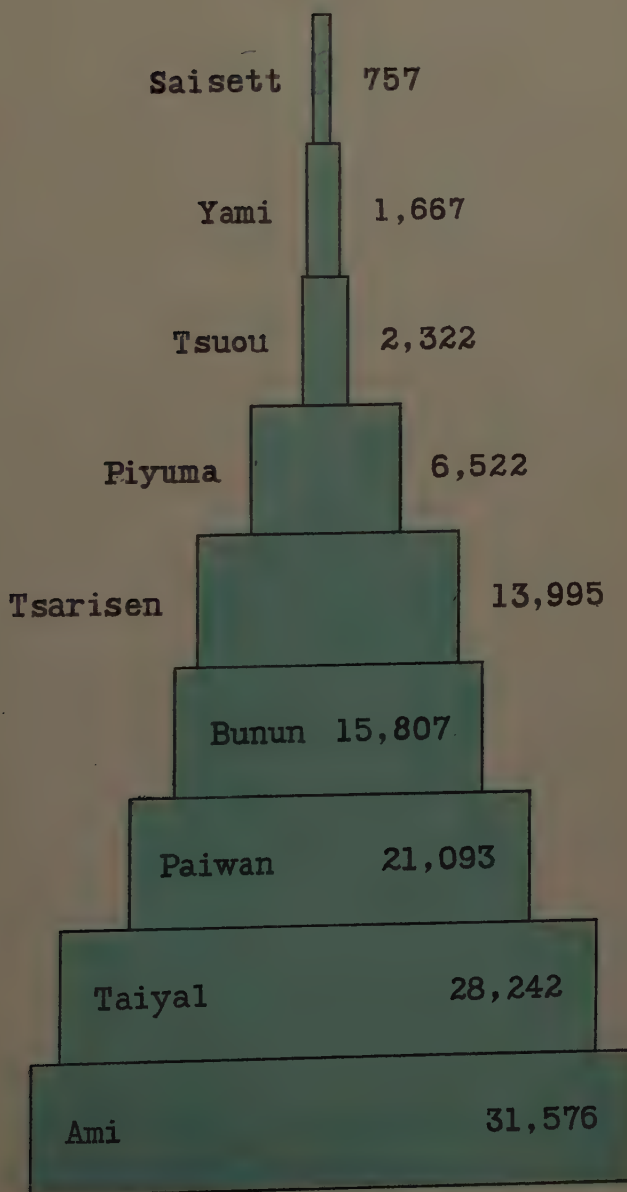
Years.	Cases.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Total.
		Japanese	Formosan	Japanese	Formosan	Killed	Wounded	
1896	41	—	—	—	—	63	16	79
1897	79	—	—	—	—	151	15	166
1898	271	21	536	8	126	557	134	691
1899	293	21	510	6	144	531	150	681
1900	314	95	430	34	81	525	115	640
1901	342	7	503	2	121	510	123	633
1902	273	8	303	23	98	311	121	432
1903	140	4	225	7	53	229	60	289
1904	185	27	254	13	100	281	113	394
1905	196	43	234	8	67	327	75	402
1906	169	71	173	15	103	244	118	362
1907	172	61	269	53	247	330	300	630
1908	89	24	68	14	38	92	52	144
1909	203	35	155	41	143	190	184	374





# POPULATION OF THE ABORIGINES.

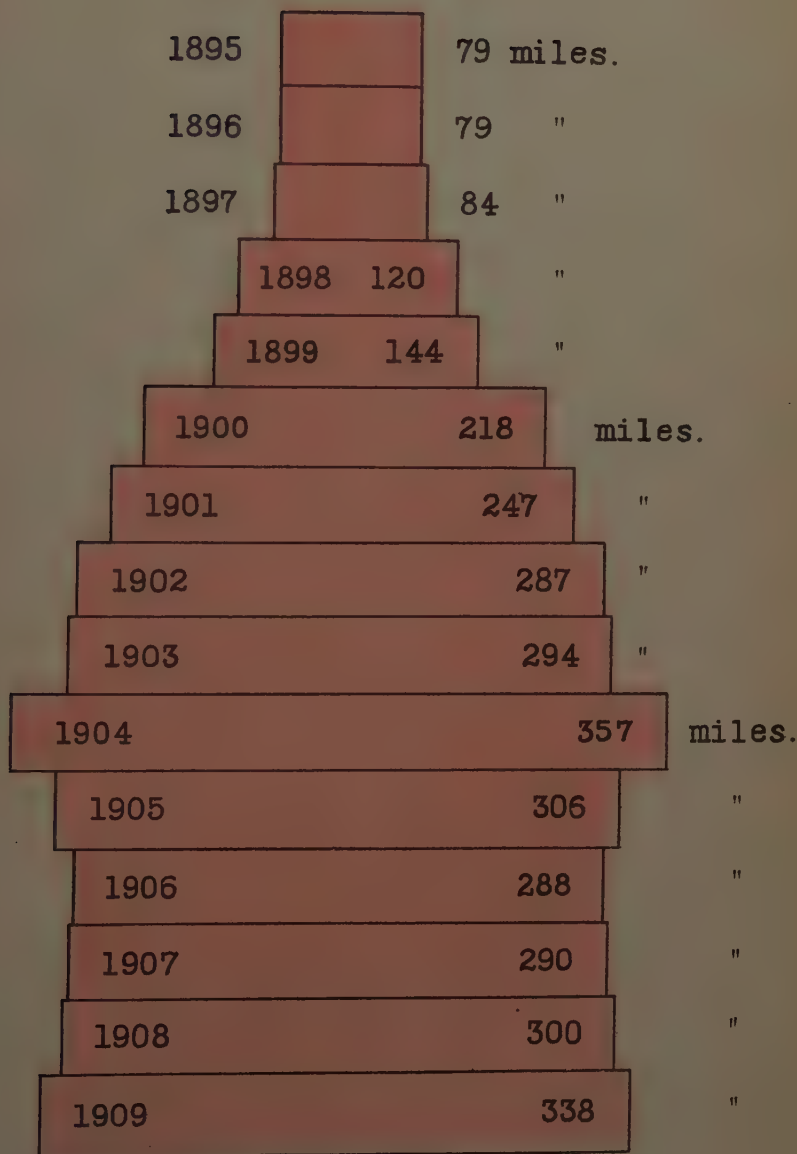
December 1909.





# EXTENSION OF THE GUARD-LINE.

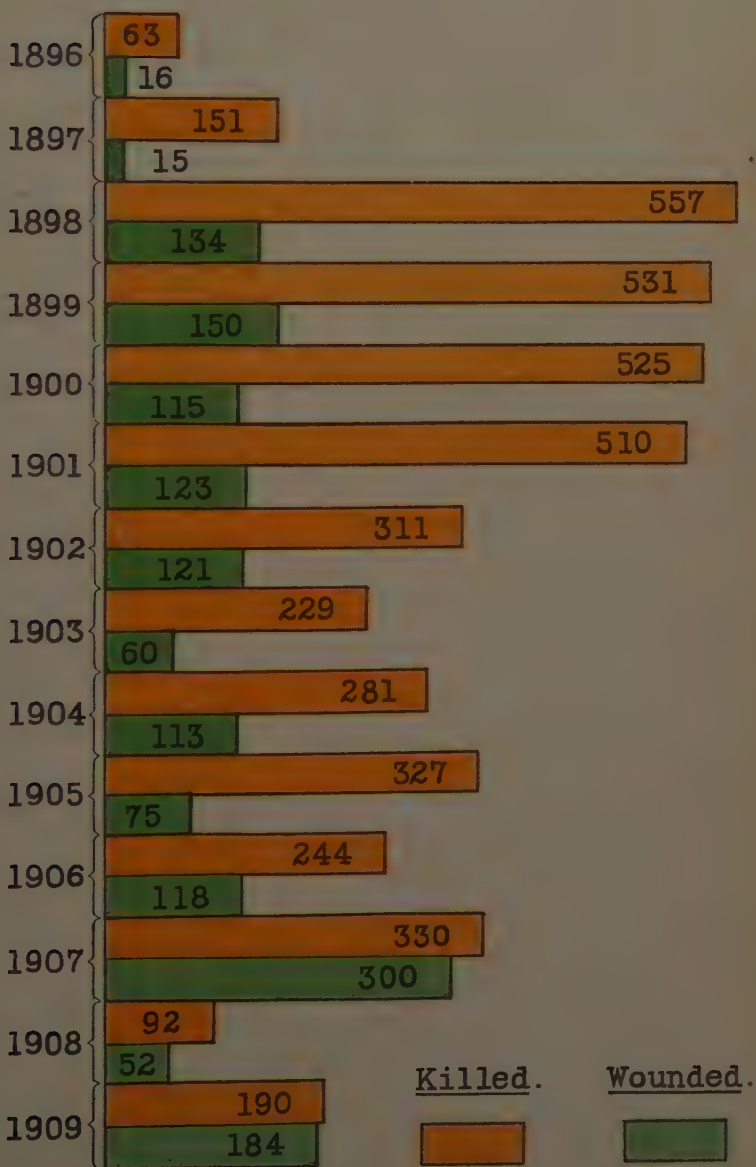
1895-1909.





# DAMAGES INFLICTED BY THE SAVAGES.

1896-1909.





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